

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL ON HIS MISSION OF GOOD OFFICES IN CYPRUS

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the most recent report of U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar regarding his good offices mission in Cyprus.

On October 8, 1991, the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council on the progress in preparing for a high-level meeting between the leaders of the two Cypriot communities, as well as leaders of Greece and Turkey, to reach an overall agreement on an outline for a settlement.

I was encouraged by the Secretary-General's report, especially his description of the positive attitudes demonstrated by the leadership of Greece and Turkey and the Republic of Cyprus. I was disturbed, however, by the observations about the reactions of Turkish-Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktash. According to the Secretary-General, Mr. Denktash renewed the claim that each community will possess sovereignty after the establishment of a federation, including the right of secession and that Mr. Denktash sought extensive changes in the text of the ideas that were discussed.

These positions, in the Secretary-General's words:

Would in this context fundamentally alter the nature of the solution . . . which the Security Council has consistently foreseen, most recently in Resolution 649 (1990).

The United States and the United Nations have repeatedly stated their full support for a solution that preserves the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of a Federal Republic of Cyprus. That solution should contain adequate guarantees to protect the rights of all Cypriots.

This scenario brings to mind the similar outcome of the ill-fated March 1990 meeting between Mr. Denktash and President George Vassiliou of Cyprus. After over 100 hours of meetings and preparation on a draft outline during the previous year, Mr. Denktash came to New York, rejected the outline and introduced new terms and approaches that ran counter to the 1977 and 1979 agreements between the communities, and outside the mandate of the good offices mission of the Secretary-General.

While the Secretary-General now reports that there was insufficient progress on which to arrange a high-level meeting, he believes that the ideas advanced by his representatives hold the formula for an overall settlement to the Cyprus issue. The question is whether the parties themselves—but particularly Mr. Denktash—are prepared to work for a comprehensive solution to the Cyprus problem.

The Secretary-General's report follows:

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON HIS MISSION OF GOOD OFFICE IN CYPRUS

1. The present report on my mission of good offices concerning Cyprus is being submitted pursuant to the request by the members of the Security Council to provide a full report by the end of August on the substance of the ideas that were discussed and the responses of all concerned, and to provide my assessment of the situation, particularly with regard to whether the conditions are conducive to a successful outcome of a high-level international meeting (S/22744). As the members of the Council are aware, I postponed by presentation of this report until the completion of the two rounds of talks between my representatives and the two parties in Cyprus and Greece and Turkey.

2. In my oral statement of 27 June 1991 to the Security Council, I referred to the discussions which had taken place since the latter part of 1990 with the leaders of the two communities as well as with a senior official of the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I recalled that the purpose of these discussions had been to explore ideas that could bring the two sides within agreement range on each of the eight headings of the outline of an overall agreement. I expressed the view that as a result of these discussions clarifications had emerged which should make it possible to advance under a number of headings, notably overall objectives of the agreement, guiding principles of the federation and security and guarantee. I also noted that several headings remained to be dealt with, notable territorial adjustments and displaced persons. I concluded that if it was possible to move forward on the outstanding headings an agreed outline should be within reach.

3. As I informed the Council, as part of my effort to find a way to move forward, I had a telephone conversation with President Ozal of Turkey toward the end of May. He told me that after reviewing the outcome of recent talks he was of the view that a meeting of the leaders of the two communities, Greece and Turkey under my chairmanship could give new and strong impetus to my efforts and help the two sides reach agreement on an outline of an overall agreement. In my statement of 27 June, I informed the Council that I was attracted by the idea of a high-level international meeting that would result in an agreed outline provided it was thoroughly prepared to ensure its success. To this end, I proposed that my representatives undertake two rounds of discussions with all concerned in July and August to work out a set of ideas that would bring the two sides within agreement range on all of the headings. I proposed to review the situation at the conclusion of the second round at the end of August to assess whether the conditions were ripe to proceed to a high-level meeting and to consult the Security Council accordingly. This approach was endorsed by the members of the Council in the Statement issued by its President on 28 June 1991 (S/22744).

4. During my visit to Turkey in early July, I discussed the Cyprus problem and my approach for proceeding with Prime Minister Yilmaz and President Ozal on 7 and 8 July re-

spectively. Both the President and the Prime Minister agreed that it was important to make a strong and renewed effort during the remainder of my mandate and they assured me of their desire to help me in this endeavour.

5. During a visit to Greece and Turkey in mid-July, President Bush of the United States of America spoke with Prime Minister Mitsotakis, President Ozal and Prime Minister Yilmaz in support of my mission of good offices on Cyprus. On 2 August, it was announced that Greece and Turkey had agreed to attend a well-prepared meeting concerning Cyprus chaired by the Secretary-General and that the Greek and Turkish leaders would work in support of the Secretary-General's efforts to narrow the differences in advance of such a meeting which was planned for September provided adequate progress was made. On 5 August, I made a public statement welcoming the personal effort by President Bush in support of my mission of good offices and the commitment of the Greek and Turkish leaders to help me make progress in advance of a high-level meeting.

6. As the members of the Council will recall, during the second half of 1990 and the first quarter of 1991 my representatives had a number of separate meetings with the leaders of the two communities and their representatives to explore elements of an outline of an overall agreement. In addition, between October 1990 and February 1991, one of my representatives had a series of discussions with a senior official of the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This process proved helpful in putting together an initial set of ideas and provided the starting point for the discussions during the summer.

7. During the first round, my representatives met with senior Turkish and Greek officials in Ankara from 23 to 26 July and in Athens on 27 and 28 July respectively, and separately with the two leaders in Nicosia from 29 July to 3 August. They presented ideas for each of the headings (except transitional arrangements) taking into account the above mentioned previous discussions and attempting to respond to the legitimate interests and reasonable concerns of both parties. In areas where during the previous discussions the two sides appeared to be relatively close, the ideas were elaborated fully. This was particularly the case for the overall objectives of an agreement, the guiding principles of the federation, the powers and functions of the federal government, the federal legislature, the federal judiciary, and security and guarantee. In areas which had not yet been adequately discussed, a variety of options were presented to stimulate discussion. I am referring in particular to displaced persons, the federal executive and territorial adjustments.

8. During the first round, the complete text of the idea was discussed fully in Ankara, Athens and separately with the two sides in Cyprus. In Nicosia, my representatives also informed the two sides of their respective actions to the various ideas. The objective of this process was not to obtain their approval but to seek their reactions and suggestions on the basis of which these ideas would be

\* This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

further elaborated and amended for the second round of talks.

9. During the first half of August, the ideas were revised in the light of the previous discussions. Concrete ideas were elaborated in the areas which previously contained options (displaced persons, territorial adjustments and the federal executive). In addition, ideas on transitional arrangements and goodwill measures that would be implemented during the transitional period were also prepared.

10. The objective of the second round of talks was to seek broad agreement of the two sides to a set of ideas that would bring them within agreement range and thereby make possible a high-level international meeting.

11. My representatives began the second round in Athens on 17 August where they reviewed the outcome of the July talks and the most recent text of ideas with Foreign Minister Samaras and other senior officials of the ministry. The Minister indicated that he was encouraged with the way the talks were proceeding and expressed the hope that the high-level meeting could be held in September as tentatively planned.

12. They then had meetings in Ankara from 21 to 24 August. In addition to reviewing the situation with Foreign Minister Giray, they had intensive discussions with Senior Foreign Ministry officials during which they considered in detail the text of the ideas covering each of the eight headings of the agreement. The Turkish officials reiterated their desire to work in support of my effort and their wish that the high-level meeting take place in September. These discussions proved most helpful in refining the text of the ideas. At the conclusion of these talks, it was apparent that, although the two sides in Cyprus remained apart on some issues and the territorial adjustments still had to be further defined, the revised text of ideas which had emerged from the talks in Ankara represented an important step forward which should provide the basis on which an agreement could be worked out.

13. On 26 August, my representatives stopped over in Athens to meet Prime Minister Mitsotakis with whom they reviewed the ideas that would be discussed with the two sides in Cyprus. The Prime Minister conveyed his full support of my effort.

14. My representatives had separate meetings with the leaders of the two communities in Cyprus from 26 to 29 August and again from 7 to 14 September during which they presented to the two leaders the full text of the ideas on each of the eight headings and accompanying goodwill measures and elicited their views.

15. Both leaders agreed that in view of the comprehensive manner in which the ideas had been elaborated it would be possible to omit the preparation of an outline of an agreement and to proceed directly to completing an overall framework agreement. In addition, it was agreed that the preparation of the agreement should be essentially completed to the satisfaction of both sides before convening the high-level meeting. These understandings had also been endorsed by Greece and Turkey.

16. President Vasiliou's reaction to the ideas revealed that although differences remained to be resolved on a number of issues, the set of ideas as a whole provided the basis for working out an overall framework agreement.

17. In the course of the discussions with His Excellency Mr. Denktash, he stated that each side possessed sovereignty which it would retain after the establishment of a

federation, including the right of secession, and sought extensive changes in the text of the ideas that were discussed.

## OBSERVATIONS

18. As I had reminded the two leaders in my statement of 2 March 1990 (see S/21183, annex II), in operative paragraph 1 of resolution 367 (1975) the Security Council had called on all States and the parties concerned to refrain from any action which might prejudice the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, as well as from any attempt at partition of the island or its unification with any other country. In drawing up the mandate of the Secretary-General's mission of good offices on Cyprus, the Security Council thus posited a solution based on the existence of one State of Cyprus comprising two communities.

19. Consequently, the introduction of the concept referred to in paragraph 17 would in this context fundamentally alter the nature of the solution provided for in the 1977 and 1979 high-level agreements and which the Security Council has consistently foreseen, most recently in resolution 649 (1990).

20. Deriving from the position of the Security Council which it reiterated in successive resolutions in 1977 and 1979 high-level agreements between the two parties in Cyprus, and the understandings accepted by both sides (see S/21393, para. 12), the objective of my mission of good offices has been to preserve the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the State of Cyprus; and to establish a new constitutional arrangement for the State of Cyprus that will regulate the relations of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities on a federal, bi-communal and bi-zonal basis. Each community has been participating in this process on an equal footing and will have the opportunity to express separately its consent to the arrangements reached.

21. The developments of the past few months had raised justifiable expectations that significant progress would be made and that a high-level meeting would take place in September to conclude an overall framework agreement. The set of ideas which my representatives brought to Cyprus at the end of August represent an important step forward which must be preserved and used as the basis for completing the overall framework agreement.

22. It is important that the expectations that were raised over the past few months not be lost. This requires that we proceed without delay to conclude the preparatory work and to convene the high-level meeting. I will therefore request my representatives to resume in early November their discussions with the two sides in Cyprus and Greece and Turkey to finalize the set of ideas. If this effort can proceed in keeping with the basic principles adopted by the Council and accepted by the two sides in the 1977 and 1979 high-level agreements, I am confident that it will be possible to convene the high-level meeting before the end of this year.

23. At the same time, I must again appeal to both sides to refrain from making statements or taking actions that are counter-productive and only make our efforts to find a solution more difficult.

# RULE ON H.R. 2950, THE INTER-MODAL SURFACE TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE ACT OF 1991

## HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the rules of the Democratic Caucus, I wish to serve notice to my colleagues that I have been instructed by the Committee on Ways and Means to seek less than an open rule for the consideration by the House of Representatives of title VII of H.R. 2950, the Intermodal Surface Transportation Infrastructure Act of 1991.

## TRIBUTE TO DR. NANCY L. NOBLE, PH.D.

## HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Nancy Noble is the associate dean of the University of Miami's School of Medicine, one of the Nation's most outstanding health professions training institutions.

Because of national significance of her work in this important position and the contributions she has made to her field, Dr. Noble is being honored by her alma mater, the University of Tennessee, as the "1991 Distinguished Alumna of the Year."

Because of this recognition, and also because of the importance of her work to our community, Dr. Noble is being honored on October 20 by the members of Saint Philip's Episcopal Church in Coral Gables, FL.

Mr. Speaker, I want to join with her many friends in offering Dr. Nancy Noble my warmest congratulations for a job well done. Our community appreciates her efforts.

## HONORING THE BRONX COUNCIL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

## HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 20th anniversary of the Bronx Council for Environmental Quality, a group that has dedicated two decades of service to the community.

It is fitting that the Bronx Council chose the word "quality" to describe its mission. From restoring local waterways to fighting for a greenway of protected open space, the council has been at the forefront of issues that impact on the quality of the environment, and in turn the quality of life of our citizens. Weak or ineffective programs do not satisfy the council members; they fight for quality programs that produce quality results.

Under the leadership of its founder, Theresa Lato, the Bronx Council for Environmental



Quality has raised the awareness our citizens and showed us that it is possible to live in an urban environment that is clean and healthy. It is a valuable lesson that I know will be taught to more and more people as the council embarks on its third decade of service and beyond.

## NIGHT COURTS

## HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, in my statement earlier I made Members aware of the midnight basketball provision in the crime bill, of its bipartisan support, and of its power to prevent delinquency and to build skills in high-risk youth. I would like to submit for the RECORD the following article because it illustrates another strength of this approach—"Night Courts," by Teri Thompson, originally appeared in the Westword newspaper on October 16, and pointed out that in Aurora, CO, an evening sports program has kept children as young as middle school age off the streets and out of trouble. Hats off to councilwoman Barb Cleland and Allan Horton, Aurora Parks and Recs supervisor of sports programs, for adapting this model to their local need.

The article follows:

[From Westword, October 16, 1991]

## NIGHT COURTS

(By Teri Thompson)

In a classic confrontation between liberal and conservative, pro-business and pro-humanity, U.S. Representative Pat Schroeder and syndicated columnist George Will went to the mat last week over a somewhat surprising issue:

Midnight basketball.

Not Thomas vs. Hill, not Gates vs. reality, not even Pirates vs. Braves—midnight basketball.

Seems Will, a professional conservative, was provoked to make a vitriolic attack on the liberal Schroeder in his column Sunday by the legislator's proposal to spend \$3 million in federal funds on "midnight basketball leagues" designed to keep young people off the streets and in the gyms, where they can receive drug counseling and job training after their games.

Now unless you are Michael Jordan, \$3 million is nothing to sneeze at. But anybody who's voted in a public election in the last two decades knows that John Sununu can wipe out three mil in a couple of junkets to Aspen.

In other words, Schroeder's plan hardly destroys the federal budget, as Will seemed to suggest, and in fact gives badly needed support to a program that has worked in among other places, Chicago, Washington, D.C., Minneapolis, New York City—and Aurora.

Acting on a suggestion by Aurora City councilwoman Barb Cleland, who heard about the big-city programs during a National League of Cities conference in Houston, the Aurora Parks and Recreation department added weekly basketball games to its existing "Teen Scene" program this past summer and is in the process of putting together an expanded program for next summer.

According to Alan Horton, Aurora Parks and Rec's supervisor of sports programs, the fledgling basketball program was a bright light in a summer darkened by violence among kids with no place to go.

After Cleland recommended that Teen Scene sponsor the games, Horton and his staff took the \$6,700 put aside for the program (which they called "Summer Heat") and began setting up a staff and reserving space at three of the city's public gyms.

The games were played one weekend night a week, although they weren't held at midnight, as Schroeder has proposed. "We targeted middle school kids, so we ran it earlier in the evening," says Horton. "We got about 25 kids a night, which wasn't as many as we'd hoped for, but we were encouraged, especially since we hadn't had a lot of promotion. We think it can turn into something really important."

Instead of organized games, the drop-in, no-charge program centered on skill development and traditional contests like "Horse" and "Out."

The biggest surprise for Horton was watching the kids develop a rapport with two of the seven Aurora cops who were hired to keep a check on the activities.

Officers Dwight Lott and Nancy Wilson did much more than keep the peace: They also ran the floor. "They were in uniform out there shooting 1 hoops and playing games with the kids," says Horton. They got a different view of each other. It was something to see."

Both boys and girls were allowed to participate in Summer Heat, although expanding the project would probably allow for separate programs with league-type formats and regulation games.

Cleland says she plans to contact Schroeder's office in the next few days to inquire about tapping into the \$3 million in federal funds ticketed by the House Judiciary Committee for midnight basketball, and Horton has met with officials from Denver's Parks and Recreation department to discuss the possibility of running a joint operation between the two cities, as well as enlarging the program to include midnight games for older teenagers.

"There've been no promises or anything like that," he says, "but it could grow into something really worthwhile."

Of course, that would require more money, something Horton's department doesn't have in abundance. Although George Will would surely be shocked to hear of a public official actually saving money, Horton didn't even spend all of the \$6,700 originally allotted—he came in at \$5,000. (Horton did get some help from sponsors like Dairy Queen and Pizza Hut, who chipped in for coupons and t-shirts to give to the kids who won the contests.)

In his attack on Schroeder, Will offers the conservative's typical knee-jerk reaction to public aid—he says long-time lawmakers like Schroeder are too quick to throw money at society's problems—and implies that if these problems deserve to exist at all they should be privately funded.

Cleland and Horton say they will indeed try to secure some private funding and that they welcome help from all sources. They got their first underwriter this weekend—the Denver Nuggets, who agreed to kick in \$20,000 to sponsor leagues that may start as soon as this fall.

Meanwhile, if Will is so concerned about taxpayers' money going toward what he thinks should be private endeavors, he might do well to look into the programs that have soaked and will continue to soak the citizens

for a good deal more than a mere \$3 million—the public subsidy of privately owned sports teams.

He need turn his sharp gaze no further than the Colorado Rockies and their thieving ownership group to find an outrageous example of how the taxpayers are being cheated. Talk about throwing public money at a high-risk project, talk about fraud, talk about underhanded dealings, talk about subsidizing rich people's incomes—you've got all that and more with the Rockies.

True to her style, Schroeder has by no means quietly dismissed Will's attack. In a statement inserted into the Congressional Record last week, she described Will as having entered "the ranks of those peculiar American conservatives who, to paraphrase H.L. Mencken, lie awake at night worrying that somewhere, somehow, an impoverished kid might get a leg up on the world."

In places like Chicago and Washington and New York and, yes even in Aurora, they're giving kids a chance to do just that—somewhere 'round midnight.

## U.S. THIRD IN EXECUTION OF CHILDREN

## HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, Amnesty International reported last week that the United States has put more people under the age of 18 to death in the last decade than any other country except Iraq and Iran. Imagine that: We are third only to the "Butcher of Baghdad" and his neighbors in Tehran in the execution of children. Only seven countries worldwide apply the ultimate penalty to youthful offenders.

This astounding revelation is profoundly tragic both on its face, and for what it says about a society that produces children guilty of atrocious crimes. Cannot, instead, we be known for our humanitarian efforts to preserve and protect life, even the life of children who have committed crimes?

Let me be clear about one point, Mr. Speaker: I do not believe that execution is an appropriate punishment for anyone under any circumstances. But the thought that we have so utterly failed to create a great and just society particularly with respect to our children leaves me angered and ashamed.

## CAMPAIGN FOR OUR COMMON LANGUAGE

## HON. WILLIAM L. DICKINSON

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, on September 17, 1991, several Members of Congress addressed a large and determined group of official English supporters at a rally on the East Capitol steps with the purpose of promoting English as the official language of the United States. My speech is as follows:

REMARKS OF HON. WILLIAM L. DICKINSON AT ENGLISH RALLY

I am proud to join you in the opening of this "Campaign for Our Common Language."

Nothing is more crucial to the future of our country than maintaining and strengthening our tie of a national language.

A common language is more than a matter of national etiquette, it is also a "pocket book" issue—and a subject of grave economic importance to our country.

Just look at Canada to witness a nation torn apart by official bilingualism. English speakers are stomping on the flag of French-speaking Quebec, and Quebec has outlawed signs in English and has even threatened independence from Canada.

As a result official bilingualism is costing Canada more than half a billion dollars a year!

Here in America, language differences figured prominently in the rioting in a Hispanic neighborhood of Washington, DC last spring. Language minorities are demanding Government services in their native tongues.

Instead of spending our scarce funds on multiple language services, we must redirect our energies to teaching English.

An estimated 25 million Americans cannot read or write at all. That figure is growing by 2 million each year. Already poor reading and writing competence has cost American industry more than 20 billion dollars in lost wages, profits and productivity.

Do you think the Japanese are facing these staggering costs? No, of course not. The rate of illiteracy in Japan is less than one percent. The Japanese realize the value of their language to the economic well-being of their nation.

Setting a clear language policy for this country is not an act of discrimination against anyone. It is common sense for a nation to protect its national language under law, and more than half the nations of the world do just that.

As a matter of fact, it is through a common language that we in this diverse land can ensure equal social, economic and political opportunities for all.

In a country that does not share a common race, ethnic heritage, or religion, we must preserve and protect the most important thing we do share—our common language.

I support official English legislation and have introduced this year the English language amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

By maintaining our common language, we will remain the United States of America, a land of equal opportunity for all.

#### HONORING FAMILY PRIDE DAY

**HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, an event of special significance is taking place in my district on Saturday, October 19. It is called Family Pride Day and it is being sponsored by the Youth Services Planning Committee of Bronx Community Board No. 10.

In these times of rampant crime and drug abuse, the temptations that confront our young people are astounding. It is more important than ever that our children know they can count on the support and dedication of their family members. That is what Family Pride Day is all about—an affirmation in our community's belief that the strength of our families can overcome any obstacles our young people confront. Family Pride Day goes beyond

speeches and rallies to provide families with the tools and knowledge needed to preserve their quality of life.

I congratulate the staff at Community Board No. 10 for conceiving and carrying out the idea of Family Pride Day. I urge my colleagues in Congress to recognize the need to raise awareness about the importance of family values, so that one day we may celebrate a national feeling of family pride.

#### A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO BETTY MATTOX IN HONOR OF HER SELECTION AS THE 1991 WOMAN OF ACHIEVEMENT

**HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding woman whom I greatly admire, Ms. Betty Mattox. Ms. Mattox, in recognition of her tireless efforts on behalf of the community has been selected by the San Pedro Business and Professional Women's Organization as its 1991 Woman of Achievement.

Betty, who has been involved in the food service industry her entire adult life, is the president of B & H Foods which owns and operates the Green Burrito Restaurant in Rancho Palos Verdes. She began her food service career by managing the two restaurants she and her husband owned. Later, she went to work for the Los Angeles Board of Education. During an impressive tenure, 22 years spent with Carson High School as first cook and assistant manager, Betty has always assisted and encouraged those working for her. Many were women with no readily marketable skills or formal education, but with Betty's guidance and tutelage, they went on to establish successful careers in their own right.

In addition to these accomplishments, Betty has contributed greatly to her community. She is a 50-year member of the Daughters of Penelope, a national Greek organization, and served as president of the San Pedro chapter. Currently, she offers both her time and her energy volunteering at the San Pedro Peninsula Hospital's gift shop and serving as the treasurer of the San Pedro Business and Professional Women's Organization. She is also a member of the board of directors of the San Pedro Chamber of Commerce auxiliary.

My wife, Lee, joins me in extending our thanks to Betty Mattox in recognition of her contributions to our community. She is truly a very special individual who has devoted her talents and energies to make our State and community a better place. We wish Betty all the best in the years to come.

#### MISMANAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS

**HON. GEORGE MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to read the article "The

Mismanagement of the National Forests" which appears in the October issue of the Atlantic Monthly. It paints a sobering picture of the condition of our Nation's forests and a very disturbing picture of how Federal Government actions have created the present crisis.

The article describes a Forest Service where promotions are tied to meeting timber quotas—you move up if you mow trees down and are ignored if you try to manage the forests for true multiple use.

The article describes a taxpayer-financed roadbuilding program in the forests so ambitious that the Forest Service has actually built 360,000 miles of roads, eight times the length of the Interstate Highway System. The sole purpose of this orgy of roadbuilding is to make otherwise uneconomic timber profitable to private timber interests.

It describes clearcuts and overcutting. It describes a series of blunders and mistakes.

It cites the dissatisfaction for forest service personnel with the management—or more accurately the mismanagement—of our national forests. Many of these people are speaking up and calling for change so that we may preserve our forests for our future needs and for the generations to follow.

The author documents a Forest Service that has lost its way. In the Pacific Northwest, our national forests no longer are managed to meet the multiple use mandate that by law is supposed to guide the Forest Service. Instead, the agency has been captured by a single special interest group—the timber industry. Together they have perverted the purposes of the public forests and treated them as if they are private tree farms. The public interest in wildlife, fisheries, watershed protection, recreation, science, and America's natural heritage has been ignored whenever it inconveniences timber production.

The author also challenges our assumptions about the economic and fiscal impact of these misguided policies, and whether the timber market even needs the volume generated by Federal forests. She argues that the timber-first philosophy drains the Federal Treasury of millions and costs local economies jobs and tax revenues. Those who believe that true multiple-use management would devastate timber communities should consider his arguments carefully.

The Interior Committee will deal with some of these issues when we consider legislation to protect old growth areas in Washington, Oregon, and California. We will begin to solve one serious problem, but it is clear that there are major issues throughout our whole national forest system.

I commend this article to you. It is food for thought and a call to action.

#### THE MISMANAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS

(By Perri Knize)

There once was a time when if a tree was felled in the forest, nobody saw, and business went on as usual. But now a tree can't be felled anywhere in the national forests without causing violent tremors all the way to Washington, D.C. There the bureaucrats at the once-proud and formerly revered U.S. Forest Service, the administrators of the national forests, are losing credibility as forty years of forest devastation come to light.

While our government supporters schemes to trade Third World debt for intact Third



World rain forests and dispatches American foresters to Ecuador and Honduras to aid those countries in proper forest management, the Forest Service is deforesting our national timberlands at a rate that rivals Brazil's. What remains of America's original virgin forests is being clipped away daily on our public lands, lands that contain the most biomass per acre of any forests on the planet. We are losing intact ecosystems, watersheds, fish habitat, wildlife habitat, recreation lands, and native-species diversity to a degree that may be irreparable.

Once, the land could accommodate this "management" without attracting much notice. The national forests, unlike national parks, have traditionally provided wood, grass, and minerals to the private sector. But population growth, shifting demographics, and reduced resources mean that foresters are increasingly hard-pressed to find forest areas where nobody will see the clear-cuts.

When I joined the U.S. Forest Service as a volunteer wilderness guard, in the summer of 1983, I, like most Americans, thought the Forest Service was a conservation organization dedicated to preserving the nation's wild lands. I was vaguely aware that the Forest Service sold trees, but was unprepared for the extensive logging roads and cutting I saw on the Beaverhead and Bitterroot national forests, in southwest Montana. Entire mountainsides were shorn of cover, and rough roads crisscrossed their faces, creating terraces that bled topsoil into the rivers when the snows melted in spring. Since that summer I've traveled to national forests all over the United States, from the Carolinas to Alaska, and seen the same and worse: Entire mountain ranges have their faces shaved in swaths of forty to a hundred acres which from the air resemble mange. From the ground these forests, charred and smoking from slash burning, look like battlefields.

I was shocked: the Forest Service seemed more concerned about selling trees than about the vitality of the public's forests. Yet I met many dedicated Forest Service employees at all levels of the agency who were terribly unhappy about the emphasis on timber, and I felt compelled to learn as much as I could about why the Forest Service was pursuing such an apparently destructive policy.

After all, the national forests supply only about 15 percent of the nation's wood, and Forest Service research shows that if that timber were removed from the market, half of the loss would be replaced by wood from private industrial tree farms and half by wood substitutes that are already on the market. Seventy-two percent of all the timberland in the United States is privately owned. This land is far better suited to tree farming than federal land—it is fertile, low-elevation, accessible, and for the most part does not have the intact ecosystems found on public land. Our national forests, although they are richer in biological diversity, have comparatively little value as tree farms. They are for the most part thin-soiled, steep, high-elevation, less accessible lands that produce low-quality timber. They are the lands nobody would take, even for nothing, when the government was divvying up the West.

Despite the abundance of merchantable private timber and the relative low value of public timber, no one has seriously considered ending national-forest logging. With the exception of a tiny minority of passionate nature lovers who are considered extremist, virtually everyone I've interviewed over the

past eight years says that ending national-forest logging is impractical if not impossible.

A thoughtful look at the condition of our forests, the needs of our communities, and the national demand for wood products reveals that ending national-forest logging is not only possible but also highly pragmatic. In fact, we can end logging on the national forests and at the same time improve the future economic stability of small communities now dependent on timber dollars, stabilize our wood supply, save and spend more wisely the billions now pouring out of the federal Treasury, and preserve the health of our virgin forests—if we decide to. We can do it because, contrary to conventional wisdom, we don't need national-forest timber—not for jobs, certainly not for the income, and not for the nation's wood supply. Most commercial-timber owners would actually benefit if the government were no longer competing with them: as prices rose, long-term forest planning would become more feasible and profitable. The Forest Service itself would benefit, as it escaped the endless and expensive forest-management planning with an emphasis on timber which inevitably lands it in court. Forest Service employees could begin to inventory and study the national forests, as they were mandated to do in the National Forest Management Act of 1976, though without adequate funding for the job. They could begin repairing the damage of the past forty years, instead of trying to produce board feet that can no longer be cut in an environmentally responsible fashion.

#### TIMBER MYTHOLOGY

In view of these benefits, why isn't the Forest Service eager to end national-forest logging? Why is it adamant that that cannot or should not be done? The Forest Service rebuffs all such suggestions with three arguments that I call collectively the Great Federal Timber Mythology.

Myth No. 1: Federal timber is needed to meet an ever-escalating demand for wood fiber.

Myth No. 2: Timber sales overall make a profit for the federal Treasury.

Myth No. 3: Federal timber, even if sold at a loss, aids timber-dependent communities.

Last year the Forest Service once again predicted, as it has since its founding, in 1905, that demand for national-forest timber would continue to rise and that timber would remain in short supply. In fact the demand for timber has declined since the invention of the internal-combustion engine and since we began using electricity and fuel oil instead of wood for our energy needs. Many privately held forests logged in the nineteenth century are now regrown. Horse pasture and farmland have returned to forest. We actually have more standing trees today than we did ninety years ago. So whereas the old-growth trees that provide the softwood lumber used for products like fine furniture and musical instruments are indeed in short supply, particularly in the Pacific Northwest, we have plenty of wood fiber that can be made into less-refined products. Most of our ancient trees are not made into pianos and armoires anyway, but are ground into pulp to make disposable diapers and cellophane for cigarette packs. Obviously, small-diameter trees from tree farms would serve that purpose just as well. As for building materials, we can also create them from small-diameter trees. Oriented-strand board, chipboard, finger-joint board, and particle board—made from chips or small pieces of wood—are already available; they are stronger than regular wood and can be made

from very young trees grown in rows like a corn crop.

"Crop forests are where our timber supply really comes from," says a former logging manager at Weyerhaeuser Corporation, who asked not to be named. He explains that the industry wants the old timber on the national forests only because with minimal processing these logs bring a premium price overseas. "As to old growth, everyone has gored that fatted calf long enough. Weyerhaeuser made a fortune from old growth, but you can't cut the last one and say, 'Gee, that was nice. What do we do now?'"

One sign that we have a glut of wood fiber in the United States is that although we exported 4.2 billion board feet of raw logs last year, we can still find plentiful, cheap toilet paper in the supermarket. Timber has such a low market value in this country that owners of private timberland often find that growing trees doesn't pay—the rate of return isn't high enough. Many are selling off their forests and using the profits to reduce their debt. If timber were scarce—and valuable—this would be a poor business practice.

The Forest Service exacerbates the situation by flooding the market with cheap national-forest timber, driving prices down. One could argue reasonably that the national-forest timber program, by competing with the private sector, is destroying the environmental quality of our private timberlands as well.

It also empties the federal purse. "If we simply gave the loggers fourteen thousand dollars a year not to cut the trees, we'd be a lot better off," says K.J. Metcalf, a retired Forest Service planner in Alaska, about his review of the Tongass forest plan in 1978. He echoed the sentiments of many of the agency's critics. The Forest Service has long claimed that the government makes money on timber sales, but an analysis performed at the request of the House Government Operations Subcommittee on the Environment, Energy, and Natural Resources shows that the Forest Service timber program has lost \$5.6 billion over the past decade. Robert Wolf, a retired staffer at the Congressional Research Service, a forester, and a road engineer, analyzed the Forest Service's timber-income accounting system at the request of Representative Mike Synar, the chairman of the subcommittee. At the time this was written, Wolf expected to submit his testimony in September. He says his original intention was to show that sales of national-forest timber were profitable and beneficial. Instead, he found that most of the 122 national forests have never earned a dime on timber, and only fifteen showed a profit last year. The Forest Service claims that it made \$630 million on its timber program last year; that claim, Wolf says, stems from inflated revenues and discounted costs.

The "net" revenue figure doesn't make allowances for the 25 percent of gross receipts (\$327 million last year) that must be paid to counties from which timber has been removed, as compensation for property taxes lost because those lands aren't privately owned. Nor does it take into consideration road-maintenance expenses—another \$80 million. Land-line location (surveying to confirm national-forest boundaries) cost another \$24 million. The Forest Service also overlooked some \$60 million spent on protection against insects and disease, maintenance of staff buildings, map-making, and fire protection.

Another \$575 million—funds earmarked for reforestation, brush disposal, timber salvage

sales, roads built to accommodate timber buyers, and other programs—was depreciated over more years than appropriate for accounting purposes. The Forest Service has used a number of creative accounting gimmicks, including amortizing roads over 240 years. (One year roads on the Chugach National Forest, in Alaska, were amortized over 1,800 years.) The typical life of a logging road, however, is twenty-five years; that's why 60 percent of each year's road-building budget is earmarked for reconstruction. Last year the Forest Service received appropriations of \$700 million for the timber program from the federal Treasury, yet spent more than \$1 billion. According to Wolf's calculations, after a realistic amortization of costs, the timber program actually generated a net loss to the federal Treasury of \$186 million last year.

One reason timber sales don't make money is that most national-forest timber is virtually worthless. Short growing seasons and poor, unstable soils mean that a national-forest tree may need 120 years to reach maturity. "No one in his right mind would pay what it costs to grow it," says Wolf, who now calls the Forest Service timber program "a fraud." Since the Forest Service was founded on the promise that the timber program would make money, to admit losses after so many years of false claims would threaten not only the agency's timber program, and therefore about a third of its 45,000 jobs, but quite probably the existence of the Forest Service itself.

Even in the face of evidence that the timber market is glutted, and that its operations run at a net loss, the Forest Service will justify selling trees as a way to provide small communities with jobs. But national-forest timber isn't keeping people employed; although timber production and logging on federal lands have increased, industry employment has declined. Automation, exports of raw lumber, and competition for foreign labor are the causes. As for small community sawmills wholly dependent on old-growth national-forest timber, their timber supply is limited. The small family mill is destined to go the way of the small family farm, and leveling the national forests won't save it.

The loggers and mill workers who depend on national-forest timber are, like the forests, victims of federal policy. Since the end of the Second World War the Forest Service has fostered in their communities an expectation that federal timber would be available indefinitely, and a way of life has evolved around that expectation. If the Forest Service and the loggers' elected representatives had been honest with their constituents even ten years ago, and warned them that the supply of trees could not support their industry forever, mill owners and loggers might not have invested further in lumber operations that are doomed, national-forest timber or no. These communities were misled, and they deserve aid in adjusting to what is for them a catastrophe.

But aiding those affected by an end to national-forest logging is less problematic than it seems. The jobs that would be lost are not irreplaceable, nor are they as numerous as claimed by the timber industry, which wants to maintain the flow of cheap national-forest old-growth lumber. A study funded by the timber industry predicted that 100,000 jobs would be lost in the Pacific Northwest as a consequence of restrictions to protect the spotted owl. But according to a Forest Service assessment written for other purposes, the true number is closer to 6,000. The indus-

try study counted jobs projected for the year 2000 if logging continued to increase as was once planned, and it included a loss of secondary jobs, such as pumping gas and waiting tables, though the relatively healthy economy of the Pacific Northwest is creating new jobs in many other sectors.

The Forest Service says that only 106,000 jobs nationwide—including approximately 15,000 in the agency itself—are related to national-forest timber. An agency report speculated that these jobs would be replaced in part by new logging jobs when wood production shifted to private industrial lands. And in communities without nearby industrial timberland new jobs could be created, including jobs rehabilitating the national forests, with federal funds saved when national-forest timber was no longer being sold at a loss.

Inevitably, the small communities dependent on national-forest logging must diversify their economies or die. But if we do not end logging before their timber supply is exhausted, the clear-cuts that surround these communities will bankrupt their future. Once the forests are gone, they will have neither the timber industry nor property values nor the recreation potential that could help them build a stable economic future. Logging the national forests results in the loss, rather than the strengthening, of community stability.

So if jobs are being lost despite increased logging, and the U.S. government loses millions a year on that logging, and we don't even need the lumber, why does the Forest Service persist in logging the national forests? When environmentalists, economists, forest planners, and policy-makers say it is not practical to end national-forest logging, they mean it is not practical politically.

#### POLITICAL REALITIES

The National Forest Management Act of 1976 stipulates that those who are most intimate with the national forests—the public and the local Forest Service team—should work together to decide how they are to be managed. But in practice the forests are ruled by competing and complementary agendas in Washington, D.C. Forest Service administrators are concerned with maximizing their budgets, holding on to their jobs, and preserving the status quo. Congressmen want jobs in their districts and continued timber-industry support for their re-election campaigns. And the White House wants to take care of its friends. All use national-forest timber as a means to achieve their aims.

More than a quarter of the money the Forest Service spends comes from selling timber—whether the sales make money or not—through a little-known law called the Knutson-Vandenberg Act of 1930. The K-V Act allows the Forest Service to retain virtually all its gross timber receipts in order to fund projects like tree-planting, wildlife-habitat improvement, and trail-building, and to buy equipment like computers, refrigerators, and so on. It is a back-door way of funding the agency without going through the appropriations process. Last year K-V money and similar timber funds added \$475 million to the Forest Service budget, above and beyond congressional appropriations. Because Congress has limited its funding to timber-sales development, fire fighting, and road-building on the national forests, and has resisted the agency's requests for support of other programs, K-V money is often the only resource on which the Forest Service can rely to finance many of its non-timber activities. Erosion control, campground improvements, and plant and animal inven-

tory, for example, are all funded by timber sales.

## HBO TURNS "BABY-SITTERS CLUB" INTO A SERIES OF SPECIALS

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, wake up, America. Our children are being badly malnourished by the popular culture that so completely engulfs them. Neilson ratings estimate that the average child spends at least 23 hours a week watching television. It is critical that children's programming provide substantial food for thought, not just overly processed pablum.

One of the most obvious causes for concern is that toy manufacturers have, with product-linked programming, transformed Saturday morning cartoons into commercials for ever-expanding lines of toys and accessories. This exploits families who can afford to buy toys constantly, and creates conflict for everyone else.

Last year, Congress passed its first piece of legislation dealing with the regulation of children's television. The Children's Television Act limited the number of commercial minutes in children's TV shows. In addition, and perhaps more important in the long run, parents and other local advocates were given the power to stop FCC relicensure of stations that fail to offer kids' shows with adequate educational value.

Over the next several weeks, I propose that we examine the current television fare for children from a number of perspectives so that we can aid our constituents in assuming this important new responsibility. The following article describes the prevalent practice of restricting children's programming to what networks think boys want to see. Hats off to HBO for its willingness to speak to the interests of girls.

[From the New York Times, Sept. 10, 1991]

HBO TURNS "BABY-SITTERS CLUB" INTO A SERIES OF SPECIALS

(By Bill Carter)

About three years ago, the editors from Scholastic Inc. checked the astonishing monthly sales totals for one of their book series, "The Baby-Sitters Club," and began to ask themselves a question:

"Why isn't our phone ringing?"

Deborah Forte, a vice president of Scholastic, couldn't understand it. Here Scholastic had a series of stories shaping up as the biggest-selling series of children books in at least a generation—if not of all time—and no one was looking to turn the stories into a Saturday morning children's show. The stories, for readers between the ages of 6 and 12, deal with a group of pre- and early-teen-age girls who form their own business as professional baby sitters.

#### A TARDY MARKETPLACE

"It was curious, because it seems that the marketplace always responds to things that are big hits," Ms. Forte said.

And nobody could question the hit status of "The Baby-Sitters Club." The paperback



series, written by Ann M. Martin, has become a national phenomenon, with sales totals now past 46 million.

Still, no calls.

Ms. Forte and Scholastic decided to take the first step. They went to the children's programmers at the broadcast networks and offered them a television version of a children's series with a built-in national following. "We were on a crusade," Ms. Forte said. "We wanted to get 'The Baby-Sitters Club' on film."

After many meetings and much discussion the crusade eventually did turn "The Baby-Sitters Club" into a television show. But not for a network. "The Baby-Sitters Club" is now a series of specials on HBO, the pay-cable service.

#### THE STIGMA: MAINLY FOR GIRLS

HBO stepped forward after Scholastic took the unusual step of turning two original "Baby-Sitters Club" stories into first-run home videos, where they proved to be the same kind of unexpected success, together selling about one million cassettes at \$12.95 each.

"We finally decided we had to go to home video because the networks turned us down," Ms. Forte said. The reason, she said, was that the show carried a stigma that network programmers cannot get past: "They said the show was targeted too much to girls."

Ms. Forte also noted that another extremely popular series of books for children, "Where's Waldo?" by Martin Handford, begins a run next Saturday morning at 11:30 as a weekly series on CBS.

"Isn't it just amazing that the Waldo books are a series and we aren't?" Ms. Forte said. "The Waldo books sell mainly to boys."

#### WHY GIRLS ARE THE KISS OF DEATH

It is a pattern that has become familiar to educators, feminists and parents of girls: Children's shows on network television always steer clear of properties they believe will be of special interest to girls.

Why? Not because the network programmers hate girls. "It's because we're broadcasters," said Jenny Trias, the vice president for children's programs at ABC. "A show like this can work HBO because cable is narrowcasting. A show that appeals only to girls, even if it is enormously popular among girls, is less broad than we need."

Ms. Trias said ABC considered "The Baby-Sitters Club," but could think of no way to make it work on Saturday morning. Ms. Trias, and other network children's programmers—many of whom are, indeed, women—have reached what they say is a painful but inevitable conclusion: Girls will watch shows aimed mainly at boys but boys will not watch shows aimed mainly at girls.

The networks who discussed adapting "The Baby-Sitters Club" for Saturday morning took the usual approach: they suggested reworking the premise to include a lot more boy characters.

#### STEADFASTNESS PREVAILS

Ms. Trias said: "We thought about giving one of the girls a pesky little brother. But anytime you make a translation of popular characters you have to be careful about not being true to the original."

Indeed, Ms. Forte said Scholastic and Ms. Martin were committed all along to being steadfastly true to the themes and format of Ms. Martin's books. "The networks wanted a boys club of some sort," Ms. Martin said. "Boys doing odd jobs or something. And they wanted to change the fact that the club holds its meetings in one of the girl's bedrooms. They didn't see boys watching that.

It's not that these were bad ideas; it just would have changed things too much."

Ms. Forte added: "One of the reasons girls are as obsessed as they are with 'Baby-Sitters Club' is because it's a thing they can call their own. There are very few new, exciting things out there for girls in this age group, 7 to 12. These are real girl girls. They've outgrown Barbie dolls. They're looking for something else."

Ms. Martin has tailored the stories to this age group, emphasizing the innocence of the girls without shying away from a certain level of social relevance: many of the girls, for example, have divorced parents, step-siblings and other contemporary living situations. "Basically they're all very sweet, very appealing girls with nice morals," Ms. Martin said.

#### ENTHUSIASM AT HBO

For HBO, the series is ideal. Sheila Nevins, the vice president for family programming at HBO, said: "We scooped it right up. We're different from the networks. We don't have to try to sell cereal to both boys and girls. If we have one girl who tells her mother there was this great show on HBO, that's enough for us."

The networks obviously need more than one satisfied customer. But there was another reason why the networks were more interested in Waldo than the baby sitters, and it has nothing to do with sexism, said Judy Price, the vice president for children's programs at CBS.

The editors from Scholastic and Ms. Martin all believed that "The Baby-Sitters Club" should not be turned into an animated show. "These books succeed because they are so relatable for the girls," Ms. Forte said. "When real girls are animated they're not real girls anymore."

So they pressed for the series to be live action. Ms. Price said that creates other problems for a network: "Live-action shows don't hold up nearly as well in repeats." That is a concern for a network because Saturday morning shows traditionally make 13 episodes and repeat each of them 3 times a year. "Cartoons go on and on," Ms. Price said. "Some animation is timeless."

#### WHY WALDO IS WHERE HE IS

That explains the preference for a book series like that about Waldo, who is a cartoon character to begin with. CBS will attempt to capture the magic of the Waldo books, which are made up of hugely complicated drawings in which children are asked to pick out Waldo and his friends from the colorful backgrounds.

The series will rely on the books to provide the "lands" Waldo will journey to and will include "time outs" from the stories for children to search for a hidden Waldo.

Ms. Price believes "Where's Waldo" can be a big hit with both boys and girls. But as popular as Waldo is, the books have sold only a fraction of the total racked up the "The Baby-Sitters Club."

That statistic is evidence of an opposite sort of sexism, as Ms. Martin, who began her career as a children's book editor, noted. "Book series are almost always for girls," she said. "Parents are always saying, couldn't you come up with a series for boys? They just don't do as well. Boys don't read as much."

#### READING AND A LACK OF TV

That leaves open the question of whether girls read more because they like to or because there is nothing on television for them. Ms. Trias said, "I tend to believe they just like reading."

Indeed, Ms. Martin said one of the greatest pleasures she derives from the success of her books is that so many parents tell her they have helped their daughters improve their reading skills.

Despite the failure to interest the networks, Ms. Forte said, "The story has a happy ending for us." Scholastic is pleased with the success of the videos and the relationship with HBO and intends to produce five more stories this year.

And the books will keep on coming. Ms. Martin said she would continue to write one new edition of "The Baby-Sitters Club" each month, in addition to a monthly book in a new, related series, "Little Sisters," which is aimed at younger readers.

Ms. Martin writes one book a month for each series—in longhand on a yellow legal pad—in her New York apartment. She also supervises each script for the video versions. Combined with the hard-cover books for children she has written and some longer special editions, she has now published 86 children's books since 1983.

"I'm getting the writer's version of tennis elbow," she said.

#### DON'T LET THE CYPRUS PEACE PROCESS FAIL, MR. PRESIDENT!

#### HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the Cyprus peace talks may be on the rocks, and I want to encourage the administration to do everything possible to reinvigorate the peace process. In building a new world order, President Bush needs to place the longstanding Cyprus dispute at the top of his foreign policy priority list. Although there is a possibility that the talks could be held later this year, I have serious concerns that the chances for peace on the divided island may be slipping away.

It is regrettable that the planned U.N.-sponsored international conference on Cyprus could not be held in September. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar had directed his efforts toward bringing together Prime Minister Mitsotakis of Greece, President Ozal of Turkey, Mr. Rauf Denkash of northern Cyprus, and President Vassiliou of the Republic of Cyprus for high-level discussions concerning the island's future. However, the march toward the international conference appears to have halted in Paris in September at a meeting between Prime Minister Mitsotakis of Greece and his Turkish counterpart, Mesut Yilmaz. During that meeting, the Turkish Prime Minister claimed that his Government had not made certain commitments on a number of outstanding issues in the dispute, and both parties blamed the U.N. mediator for failing to pass the relative positions of one side to the other.

It has often been said that Ankara holds the key to solving the Cyprus problem. Turkey invaded the island in 1974 and still maintains 30,000 well-armed troops there. It sent 60,000 settlers to northern Cyprus and annually gives Mr. Denkash \$200 million in economic assistance. Internationally, Turkey is seen as Mr. Denkash's economic and political protector. Although President Ozal has appeared to be sincerely trying to resolve the Cyprus dispute

and personally assured President Bush and Secretary Baker that he would do everything possible, he apparently toughened his government's stand, backing away from crucial agreements that had been reached this summer. The upcoming elections were obviously a factor in the Turkish Government's decision to reconsider its commitments.

It also appears that Rauf Denktaş, the intransigent leader of the Turkish-Cypriot community, continues to pose an obstacle to peace. He has suggested that the planning for a future peace conference stop until Greece recognizes the northern part of Cyprus, a breakaway state that only Turkey officially recognizes, as an independent state. In doing so, Mr. Denktaş is contradicting longstanding Security Council resolutions requiring the world body to preserve the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. Turkey obviously must do more to convince Mr. Denktaş that a unified Cyprus will bring peace and economic prosperity to that troubled island.

If peace is ever to come to Cyprus, the time for action is now. Let us hope that President Ozal rededicates himself to the search for peace after the Turkish elections. I strongly encourage him to apply maximum pressure on the leader of the Turkish-Cypriot community, urging him to walk down the road to peace. Mr. Denktaş should abandon his efforts to scuttle the current U.N.-backed initiative. It is also time for the White House to exert pressure on the parties to the dispute. The administration must be willing to put pressure on a close ally and hold President Ozal to his solemn promise to work for peace on Cyprus.

In 1989, the Berlin Wall came down and a divided Germany was unified. It is time to eliminate the "Green Line" that divides Cyprus and reunify that island. Putting the troubling Cyprus problem behind us would be an impressive way for our Government to start building the new world order with justice as its guiding principle.

## CONGRESSIONAL PERKS

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 16, 1991*

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, October 16, 1991, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

### CONGRESSIONAL PERKS

In recent weeks Americans have been up in arms over congressional perks. The uproar started over special privileges Members receive at the House bank. A General Accounting Office study reported that during a 12-month period ending June 1990, more than 8300 bad checks were written by Members. The House bank covered the checks without penalty by temporarily using funds that other Members had on deposit. Many Members of Congress, including myself, were not aware that this practice was going on.

Next it was revealed that several Members had large unpaid bills at House restaurants. Much of the debt involved events of outside groups arranged through Members, but under the rules the sponsoring Members were liable

for the bills. The outstanding funds totalled more than \$300,000. Now Members are being queried about congressional perks ranging from parking privileges to haircuts to in-house medical care.

How Serious Is The Problem? Some observers dismiss the entire episode as yet another example of the media blowing something out of proportion and our country's preoccupation with less important matters. Members visiting their districts have been pummeled with hundreds of questions about their checkwriting, while far less attention is given to major national issues such as the President's historic speech on nuclear arms reductions. Many people are amazed that a political turmoil could develop out of what were once considered garden-variety mistakes, such as bouncing a check.

Yet my sense is that such issues resonate with the public because they reinforce their basic suspicion that government is run by insiders for their own personal convenience and benefit. Americans perceive a double standard—Members with perks that no one else has, living in luxury while many Americans are struggling just to get by. Members are viewed as corrupt and arrogant about their power, looking out for themselves while failing to address issues like health care and crime that Americans really care about.

The result is widespread cynicism and a further decline in public confidence in Congress. The legitimacy of individuals attempting to make national policy and run the government is undermined. And that is far from a trivial matter. If Congress does not enjoy public support, it cannot get on with the nation's business.

Solutions: Positive steps have been taken to address specific abuses. The House voted to close the bank and to instruct the ethics committee to review its operations. Members can no longer sign for their meals, and outside groups will have to pay for restaurant services in advance.

Many congressional perks are relics of bygone days, when traveling across town to a bank or barber through the muddy streets of Washington was difficult. But times have changed. I believe that there should be a systematic review of congressional perks to see if they have outlived their usefulness. My general view is that Members of Congress should pay the same as everyone else for meals and haircuts, and should not enjoy special banking privileges and the like.

But I also believe a broader look at Congress is needed. In a word, we in Congress need to try harder. We need to show that we are able to improve the workings of Congress and deal with the issues that people really care about.

In recent years unwieldy congressional procedures have often resulted in frustration and institutional gridlock. We have 200-member conference committees trying to sort out differences between House and Senate versions of a bill, and 2000-page omnibus bills that must be digested and voted on by Members within a number of hours. An increasing array of issues before Congress—global warming, terrorism, and drug trafficking—involve both international and domestic components, and no longer cut neatly across organizational lines. Almost 40 subcommittees in the House and Senate would be involved in crafting a national energy policy. Congress is swamped by technical information, on every thing from the Superconducting Super Collider to arms control verification. Moreover, while the nation faces major long-term challenges such as

lagging productivity and declining student achievement, the focus of Congress is primarily short-term, driven by budget numbers and concerns about the next election. There is little systematic debate on broad national spending priorities and how they should be gradually shifted to meet future needs and challenges.

I have introduced a measure to set up a temporary House-Senate committee to study and report recommendations on how Congress can improve its effectiveness and efficiency. The committee would be bipartisan and have equal numbers of Senators and Representatives. Whenever possible, it would draw upon existing staff and unpaid volunteers to minimize costs. The committee would make its recommendations after a few months of study and then go out of existence. It would be composed primarily of sitting Members so they can help move the recommendations through Congress.

The committee is modeled upon the 1945 and 1965 temporary joint committees on congressional organization. Their work has been widely recognized as significant and beneficial, resulting in changes such as streamlining the committee structure, developing a legislative budget, and expanding the research capabilities of legislative support agencies.

I believe that it is important for Congress as an institution to step back periodically to see what steps should be taken to make it work better. Yet with the last major House-Senate overhaul along these lines taking place more than two decades ago, another comprehensive look is overdue. The furor of recent weeks only reinforces that now is the time to put our own house in order.

I do not overestimate the importance of structural reform in Congress; we also need the political will to tackle the tough issues. But I do not underestimate it either. Certainly congressional procedures at times can stymie effective action on national issues as legislation is subjected to numerous obstacles and hurdles. Simply putting all the blame on political will is a prescription to do nothing to try to improve the workings of Congress.

The best way for Congress to enjoy public trust is to earn it. A systematic and thorough review of the operations of Congress can demonstrate that we are serious about improving its effectiveness. I do not take the view that Congress is in shambles or is collapsing, but we can do better.

## LEAD POISONING OF CHILDREN IN NEW YORK CITY AND ELSEWHERE

**HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 16, 1991*

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, the children of this Nation are again being besieged with a threat to their health. This time it is lead poisoning, a threat that we thought was gone. According to reports from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control [CDC] and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD], the Federal Government had never fully addressed the lead problem in public and private housing across the Nation.

Seventy-five percent of all private housing built before 1980 has some lead paint in them. In public housing, HUD has regulated only peeling paint, while studies have shown that



children can get lead poisoning from fine lead dust on window sills and floors.

The CDC lowered the definition of lead poisoning from 30 micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood established in the 1970's, to 25 micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood in the 1980's where it remains. Recently the CDC saw a need to further lower the definition level for lead poisoning because of recent studies indicating young children exposed to levels of lead once thought insignificant were six times more likely to suffer from reading and learning disabilities.

The question becomes; why is lead poisoning a threat again? It has always been a threat in the dilapidated public housing of the poor because peeling paint could be found everywhere. Now, however, studies show that children in middle class homes where renovations are being done are just as likely to get lead poisoning as children living in public housing.

Lead poisoning leads to aggressive behavior, learning disabilities and hyperactivity. Lead poisoning is most common among low-income African-Americans. Mr. Speaker, as many as 180,000 children in New York City alone are at risk of lead poisoning. Many individuals in the Federal Government and the education community wrongly assumed that children of lower-income, non-white households were naturally slower learners. Because of these antiquated racist and elitist ideas about the learning capabilities of different races, this Government has dropped the ball on an environmental and health crisis that threatens one out of every two children living in the inner city.

#### HONORING IRWIN GOLDFARB

#### HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Irwin Goldfarb on the occasion of his retirement from the New York City Board of Education.

During his 33 years of service, Mr. Goldfarb served as a teacher, school psychologist, and supervisor of psychologists for special education students. He also served as an adjunct professor at City University of New York for 10 years.

Through all his professional endeavors, Mr. Goldfarb has demonstrated a combination of sensitivity and expertise that has enriched the lives of many young people. His caring is apparent in the fact that since last July he has taken time to work with pre-school children at the Western Queens Child Development Center.

Knowing that his contributions are far from finished, I nonetheless join his colleagues and friends in wishing Irwin Goldfarb a healthy and happy retirement.

#### A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO NATALIE D. SALAZAR IN HONOR OF HER SELECTION AS THE 1991 WOMAN OF ACHIEVEMENT

#### HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding woman and a remarkable achiever whom I greatly admire, Ms. Natalie D. Salazar. Ms. Salazar, in recognition of her distinguished career and her tireless efforts on behalf of the community and the surrounding area has been chosen by the Wilmington Business and Professional Women's Organization as its "1991 Woman of Achievement".

Natalie, a native of Pasadena, CA, holds a masters degree in criminal justice from the California State University at Los Angeles, and has long been involved in the field of juvenile criminal justice and delinquency prevention. In 1986, she was appointed by the Hon. George Deukmejian, Governor of California to serve as the executive assistant to the director of the Governor's Office of Criminal Justice Planning in Sacramento. She spent her last year in Sacramento staffing the California Council on Criminal Justice State Task Force on Gangs and Drugs. Prior to these posts, Natalie served as the executive assistant to the director for the Los Angeles Community Youth Gang Services Project. She is an acknowledged expert in her field and has rendered valuable assistance to my office whenever expert opinion has been needed.

Actively involved as a member of the Mexican-American Correctional Association, Natalie has always recognized that children are our greatest assets and she works diligent to ensure their future. She is proud of her roots and is prominent amongst the Mexican-American women of California.

My wife, Lee, joins me in extending our thanks to Natalie D. Salazar and to her contributions to our community. She is truly an inspirational individual who has devoted her time and energies to make our community and State a better, safer place. We wish Natalie all the best in the years to come.

#### TRIBUTE TO DR. RONALD N. LEVINSON

#### HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, on November 2, 1991, the Graduate School of Professional Psychology of John F. Kennedy University will pay tribute to Dr. Ronald N. Levinson for his contributions to Contra Costa County, CA. It gives me great pleasure to join them by offering this special recognition.

Dr. Levinson has had a distinguished career in the field of clinical psychology, including a number of achievements both in private clinical practice and in sharing his knowledge with others.

As dean of the Graduate School of Professional Psychology at John F. Kennedy University for the past 18 years, Dr. Levinson has created a highly acclaimed program for the purpose of teaching and training therapists and other mental health practitioners. The graduate school has grown under Dr. Levinson's direction from a student body of 30 to more than 500 students on two campuses. Today more than 1,200 alumni from this program work in mental health and community service agencies.

Dr. Levinson began his career in community service with the Economic Youth Opportunity Agency of Los Angeles in the 1960's. He continued his service oriented work with the Peace Corps in the West Indies, the Lane County Community Action Agency in Eugene, OR, the Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound in Seattle, and as the director of Continuing Care Services for Contra Costa County Mental Health in California. In 1976, Dr. Levinson established the Community Council Center in Pleasant Hill, CA, which is now the largest low-fee mental health clinic in the San Francisco Bay area.

Dr. Levinson is currently a consultant to the Phoenix Programs of Concord, Sunrise House of Concord, and Allied Fellowship in Oakland. He also serves on the advisory board of New Connections in Concord, CA. In addition, Dr. Levinson maintains a private practice and serves as clinical supervisor to master's degree and doctoral students from various Bay area universities such as California State University, Hayward, St. Mary's College, the Wright Institute, and Saybrook Institute.

In recognition of his years of hard work and many accomplishments, Dr. Levinson has been the recipient of several awards, the most recent being the prestigious Koret Foundation Israel Prize.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join his family and colleagues in honoring the many achievements that dominate his career. Dr. Levinson has earned our deepest respect and admiration for his service to his community.

#### HONORING 1991 HALL OF FAME RECIPIENTS OF THE EL RANCHO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

#### HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize three special individuals from my congressional district, Dr. Pedro De La Rosa, Ms. Sylvia Ann Mendoza, and Ms. Judith Burnett Lehman. On Sunday, October 20, 1991, these three individuals will be inducted into the El Rancho Unified School District's Hall of Fame.

PEDRO DE LA ROSA, M.D., CLASS OF 1967

Pedro De La Rosa is the oldest of the six children of Gil and Irene De La Rosa and the eldest of the eleven children of Gil and Sil De La Rosa. He was born in Los Angeles, raised in Pico Rivera and attended Pio Pico Elementary, North Ranchito Elementary, North Park Junior High and graduated from El Rancho High School in 1967.

After graduation and while attending Rio Hondo Community College, he was drafted

into the United States Army and was sent to Fort Sam Houston, where he trained as an Army Medic. He was assigned to Valley Forge General Hospital and provided medical aid to our soldiers wounded in Vietnam. When Pedro returned to Pico Rivera, he had a high desire to continue his education and he decided to become a physician. During his pre-medical studies at U.C. Berkeley, he volunteered many hours at La Clinica De La Raza in Oakland. In the summer of 1973, he learned of a summer school program whose purpose was to encourage minority students to enter into the health professions. He applied and was accepted at Harvard University where he completed his pre-med requirements. In September 1976, he entered the University of Minnesota. While there, he helped to organize the National Chicano Health Organization, a union of latino students whose purpose was the recruitment of more latinos to professional schools. Pedro also volunteered his services to the native American community via his involvement in the Native American Health Clinic designed to help indigent Sioux, Chippewa, and other tribes.

In June 1983, sixteen years after his high school graduation, he received his M.D. degree, returned to Los Angeles and completed his medical internship and residency at Los Angeles County U.S.C. Medical Center. Pedro felt a need to return to the community and joined the Barrio Free Clinic, where as Director of the clinic, he supervised the work of four staff physicians and directed the teaching of physician assistants rotating through the clinic from both Stanford and USC Medical Schools. Now in private practice, Dr. De La Rosa has two offices, one in Montebello and one in Bellflower. He serves as the Chief of Medicine at Bellflower Doctor's Hospital and is on the medical staff at Beverly Hospital.

Dr. De La Rosa's commitment to his community continues by serving in the following organizations: Member, Board, of Directors of the Southern California Family Medical Group; Member, Board of Directors of ADMER (Association of Spanish speaking physicians); and Member of the Bellflower Chamber of Commerce. Dr. De La Rosa resides in Whittier with his wife, Roberta and their three children.

**SYLVIA ANN MENDOZA, M.A., C.C.C., CLASS OF 1976**

Sylvia Ann Mendoza is the daughter of Ramon and Lupe V. Mendoza, who moved to Pico Rivera in 1954. Mr. Mendoza, a veteran of World War II, received a Purple Heart and has retired from the Southern California Gas Company, while his wife, Lupe had been active in El Rancho P.T.A. and costume shop. Sylvia was born in Pico Rivera and attended South Rancho Elementary, Meller Junior High, and graduated from El Rancho High School in 1976. While at El Rancho, she was involved with the following activities: CSF, Honor Roll, International Club, Pep Commission, Academic Affairs, MGM Program, and Drill Team.

After graduation, Sylvia attended and received her B.A. in Psychology/Communications Arts/Sciences at the University of Southern California, College of Letters, Arts/Sciences. She continued her education at Whittier College receiving her M.A. in Speech Pathology in 1982. Since graduating from Whittier College, her professional experience consists of the following:

1982-1984: Almansor Education Center; Speech and Language Pathologist. Provided speech and language evaluation/remediation

of severely emotionally disturbed and learning disabled children and young adults.

1982-1987: La Habra Rehab Associates; Bilingual Speech/Language Consultant for monolingual clinicians. Provided services to the Spanish speaking population.

1984-1988: Ingleside Mental Health Hospital; Consultant. Provided speech and language services on an on-call basis.

1984-1989: Cedars Sinai Medical Center; Staff Speech and Language Pathologist. Treatment of patients who have speech, language and cognitive deficits.

1989-1990: Meadowbrook Neurological Hospital; Director of Speech/Language Pathology. Responsible for the coordination of services, quality assurance, program development, marketing and education.

1990-Present: Simi Valley Hospital; Director of Communicative Disorders. Responsible for the daily operations of the Communicative Disorders Department.

Her outstanding achievements consist of: 1982, Getty Oil Scholarship; 1986-1990, ACE Award of Continuing Education, National Speech/Language Hearing Association; 1989-1990, Top 5 Local Individual Development Vice Presidents, California Jaycees Gold Medallion/Presidential Medallion; 1990-1991, Outstanding Program Manager, California State Speak-Up Chairman, California Jaycees, Gold Nugget/Presidential Medallion; 1990-91, Who's Who in the West; 1991-92, Outstanding Young Women in America; and 1991-92, Who's Who Among Young Professionals.

**JUDITH (BURNETT) LEHMAN, CLASS OF 1959**

Judith Ann was born in Whittier to Grover and Valta Burnett and attended Whittier Christian Elementary from the 1st to 8th grade and graduated from El Rancho High School in 1959.

When she graduated, she received an academic scholarship to attend Los Angeles Pacific College (now known as Azusa Pacific University). Judith participated in the A Cappella Touring Choir, was a member of the Forensics Society Debate Team and Copy Editor for the Yucca Yearbook. She continued her education at California State University, Los Angeles and graduated with a B.A., General Elementary Credential.

From 1980-1982, Judith served as an Administrator for the American Cancer Society in North San Diego County. Her responsibilities included development and implementation of special events, fund raising programs; planning, implementation and supervision of all public education and patient service programs. Her duties also included recruitment, training and supervision of volunteers, and coordination of all fund raising/program services for Metropolitan San Diego. In 1982-86, Judith joined the staff of the American Diabetes Association as Executive Director and was responsible for administration, fund raising and public relations for San Diego and Imperial Counties.

In 1986, as Western Regional Director for the American Diabetes Association, she acted as liaison between the National organization and the fourteen Affiliates in (13) states of the Western Region. Special assignments included an in-depth Management Study, staffing an Affiliate merger and assuming the role of Acting Vice President for the Southern California Affiliate during the time of the merger. She presently serves as Vice President and oversees all administrative functions of the Affiliate including personnel, payroll, benefits, purchasing, liability insurance, inventory control, and lease/purchase of real estate. She has also facilitated

many workshops, particularly in the areas of planning and volunteer development. Judith manages to combine her career with a busy schedule of church and community work, sings in the choir, entertains large groups for both church and work in her home and regularly appears in productions of the Sacramento Covenant Players.

Her professional affiliations and community involvement include: Member, United Way/CHAD Campaign Cabinet; Secretary, National Voluntary Health Agencies; Member National Society of Fund Raising Executives; Member Sacramento Covenant Players and Chair, CHAD Agency Executives Committee. Judith resides in Sacramento and is married to Abram Lehman, a Realtor. They have four children: Brian, Bruce, Brent and Carrie.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in saluting these outstanding individuals who have achieved local, statewide, and national recognition in their various endeavors as alumnus of El Rancho High School.

## H.R. 3560, THE CABLE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT

**HON. DENNIS E. ECKART**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. ECKART. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced with Representative COOPER and Representative SHAYS H.R. 3560, the Cable Consumer Protection Act of 1991. This legislation is designed to protect consumers from monopolistic practices by the cable industry and actively encourage the growth of competitive alternatives to cable television.

The cable industry has changed enormously over the past few years. But rapid growth has brought its share of problems. Customer complaints against the cable television industry have multiplied in recent years, including complaints about high rates, poor service, and increasing monopolization. What used to be a hat-in-the-hand, give-me-a-break industry has now become an 800-pound gorilla that has only recently, and only with the threat of congressional action, begun to mend its ways.

For years, the cable industry has had the best of both worlds—little regulation and virtually no competition. It is no surprise that cable rates have skyrocketed. Rates are up 56 percent over the past 4 years for the most basic service and 61 percent for the most popular service, according to the General Accounting Office. Average monthly revenue per subscriber is now close to \$30, or over \$350 per year. That is a substantial amount to pay for any household but especially for those on fixed incomes, limited income, or even the unemployed.

Our legislation combines two different, yet complementary approaches to solve these problems: Interim deregulation to protect consumers from unwarranted rate increases and procompetitive measures to foster viable alternatives to cable. H.R. 3560 contains provisions designed to sharply curtail abuses within the cable television industry, including rate regulation, tough nationwide customer service standards, a limitation on cities' liability and new rules on franchise renewals. The rate reg-



ulation would lapse as soon as effective competition—the only true protection against price gouging—arose to keep prices down. The bill's procompetitive provisions include mandated access to programs, new authority for cities to award competing franchises, leased access to cable channels by independent programmers, and horizontal and vertical restraints.

Our legislation is supported by a number of cities organizations and consumer groups many of whom worked with us to draft this bill. These groups include the National League of Cities, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the National Association of Counties and the Consumer Federation of America. These groups and their members are often on the front line with regard to consumer complaints and problems in the cable television industry.

Elements of the current administration have also recognized some of the problems within the cable industry. Just last month, the Justice Department released a study suggesting that 45 to 50 percent of the price increases in the cable industry over the past 4 years were due to cable's market power. Furthermore, the Federal Communications Commission stated in findings in a recent proceeding, "there is currently insufficient competition to provide a check on the quality of service offered by cable operators and responsive measures thus are necessary \* \* \*."

I invite you to support H.R. 3560 and urge swift consideration of it as a part of a comprehensive congressional response to the problems of the cable industry.

#### SUMMARY OF H.R. 3560, THE CABLE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT CONSUMER PROTECTIONS

**Rate regulation.**—Gives local authorities power to regulate rates where there is no effective competition. Local authorities certify to the FCC that their regulations provide uniform standards and ensure consistent application. Cable operators appeal unreasonable regulation to the FCC.

**Effective competition.**—No rate regulation where there is effective competition. Effective competition defined as a multi-channel competitor who offers service to at least 80% of the community and actually serves 30%.

**Retiering.**—Short circuits retiering efforts by cable systems by expanding definition of programming services.

**Customer service.**—Requires FCC to set tough nationwide customer service standards. Allows cities to enact tougher standards.

**Limits liability.**—Limits local authorities' liability for acts arising out of their regulation.

**Franchise renewal.**—Restructures renewal negotiations to give cities a fairer bargaining position.

**Equipment compatibility.**—Requires that all cable signals be compatible with cable ready television sets and VCRs so that customers are not forced to lease unnecessary equipment. Promotes commercial availability of converters and remotes.

#### COMPETITIVE PROVISIONS

**Access to programming.**—Cable programmers barred from unreasonably refusing to deal with any competing video technologies (i.e. wireless cable, home satellite dishes, direct broadcast satellite, etc.) or discriminating in prices, terms and conditions.

**Multiple franchises.**—Encourages local authorities to award more than one franchise.

Communities that have more than one provider of video programming have significantly lower rates.

**Leased access.**—Requiring cable operators to make channel space available to other programmers at reasonable rates.

**Horizontal concentration/vertical integration.**—Requires FCC to set reasonable limits on the number of subscribers a cable operator can reach and the number of cable channels a cable operator can own an interest in.

#### HAPPY 100TH BIRTHDAY TO DR. EDWARD L. BERNAYS

#### HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on November 21 a group of citizens will be commemorating a wonderful, memorable event: The 100th birthday of Dr. Edward L. Bernays.

This 100th birthday will be celebrated at Northeastern University, and it is wholly appropriate that Dr. Bernays birthday be celebrated at a major American University because of the extraordinary contributions he has made to the intellectual and cultural life of our country.

Dr. Bernays is one of the founders of the discipline of public relations, and he has since he first began work in this field been one of those who has labored long and hard to make it the honorable profession it should be in a democracy, where information about public events and issues is essential if we are to have the sort of informed citizenry we need.

During World War I, Dr. Bernays was a pioneer in the use of information by our Government to counter the use of information as a weapon by Germany and its allies. He went on to be one of the first to teach public relations in an academic setting—at New York University—and wrote one of the earliest and most important books in this field, "Crystallizing Public Opinion," in 1923.

Among those whom he helped to publicize were his uncle, Sigmund Freud, and the great ballet dancer, Nijinsky. In a move that has a very obvious relevance in today's world, he worked hard for the independence of Lithuania in 1919. Few who joined him in that effort are still around today to rejoice in the renewed independence of that nation.

His commitment to social justice was manifest in his serving as counsel to the NAACP 7 years ago and he has continued his commitment in this area throughout his long life. More than 50 years ago he was one of those who assisted Eleanor Roosevelt in her courageous decision to bring Marian Anderson to sing on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial after she had been denied the right to sing at Constitution Hall by the DAR.

I have known Mr. Bernays myself for the past 15 years or so in his capacity as a leader in organizations dedicated to fair treatment for older people. He was a close collaborator of the late Frank Manning, a pioneer in organizational efforts by the elderly to advance their own legitimate interests and I am very proud to say that he has continued to work closely with Mr. Manning's successor as president of

the Massachusetts Association of Older Americans, who in her spare time serves myself, my siblings and my nieces and nephew in the capacity of mother and grandmother.

Edward Bernays is a remarkable man and his 100th birthday is an ideal event for multiple celebrations—of his own long and productive life; of the spirit of older people who are increasingly an important part of our cultural, political, and economic life in this country; of the role of public relations properly construed as a contributor to informed debate in this country; and of a great urban university, Northeastern University, which is making its contributions in so many of these fields. Mr. Speaker, since the rules of the House prevent Members from addressing anyone other than the Chair in making remarks of this sort, I express to you my wish that Edward Bernays 100th birthday will be as happy and fulfilling as he is entitled to enjoy.

#### NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS MEMORIAL

#### HON. LES AU COIN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. AU COIN. Mr. Speaker, throughout our Capital City of Washington, DC, there are monuments to commemorate Americans who have served our country in wars against foreign enemies. Our Nation is now in the midst of another war—a war against violent criminals. It is, therefore, fitting that yesterday we dedicated the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in Washington, DC's Judiciary Square. I would like to take this occasion to express my gratitude and appreciation to police officers in my home State of Oregon and throughout our country.

Every parent knows the importance of the early lessons that you teach your kids—the basic rules about crossing the street, steering clear of strangers, and taking care of themselves when they first go out on their own. Nothing is more reassuring than that simple bit of tried and true advice: If you're ever lost or in trouble, a police officer will be your friend. It means a lot that we can still count on this during these uncertain times.

There are 12,561 names on the marble walls of this monument. These men and women put their lives on the line for us. Today and every day, police officers risk their lives to protect us, our children, and the very fabric of our society. The National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial is an expression of our Nation's appreciation for these valiant efforts. To the loved ones and comrades of these men and women, let me extend my grateful thanks on this occasion.

# ENDING INTERNATIONAL TRAFFICKING IN EXPLOITED CHILDREN

HON. THOMAS J. BILEY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. BILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce a bill that will provide law enforcement authorities with an important new tool in ending international trafficking in exploited children. The bill is simple and direct: It would prohibit the overseas production and distribution of child pornography where the defendant intended, knew, or had reason to know that the materials were to be imported into the United States. In short, it would extend jurisdiction to overseas producers of child pornography the same way that we extend jurisdiction to overseas drug traffickers.

Offenses involving the production and distribution of child pornography are particularly heinous, because such offenses by definition involve the sexual exploitation and degradation of a young child. Time and again, experts and blue-ribbon commissions have documented the deep and long-lasting emotional and psychological scars that are inflicted on the victims of these offenses. As Justice Byron White has written, child pornography constitutes a "permanent record" of sexual abuse that can haunt the child-victim well into adulthood.

Moreover, child pornography is often used by child molesters as a tool to help lower the inhibitions of intended victims. Thus, a cycle of victimization is created where the photographic or videotape record of the crime against one child is used to assist in the commission of similar crimes against many other children.

The child pornography statutes that we currently have on the books have been tremendously effective in halting the commercial production of child pornography in this country. Almost all of the commercially produced videotapes, magazines, and photographs arrive on our shores from overseas. Even so, the United States remains the world's most lucrative market for child pornography.

Defense for children international estimates that child pornography is at least a \$2.5 billion a year industry involving millions of children internationally. According to a 1988 report published by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, the child pornography market is part of a larger world of international sexual trafficking in children that relies upon phoney adoption schemes and other scams that cross international boundaries.

Most commercial child pornography is imported into this country from Western Europe and Southeast Asia. Foreign producers often advertise in their own magazines for amateur photographs which appear in future issues of these magazines. There are documented cases of child molesters in this country sending explicit photographs of their victims to foreign magazines which publish and import those photographs back into this country.

It is wrong for child pornography, which is easily used as a tool in the molestation of children here, to enter our borders from overseas.

It is also wrong for the United States, by operating as a marketplace for child pornography, to serve as an economic engine for the sexual abuse of children around the globe. Finally, it is wrong that our laws do not directly address the situation where foreign producers publish photographs of American children taken by molesters here.

Mr. Speaker, my bill is simple. It expressly invokes the jurisdiction of the United States to prosecute overseas production and distribution of child pornography where the defendant intended, knew, or had reason to know that such materials were to be imported into the United States. This language of the amendment is modeled upon section 959 of title 21, United States Code, where the United States has claimed such extraterritorial jurisdiction in the area of drug control.

Extraterritorial jurisdiction to prosecute overseas production and distribution of child pornography has been upheld by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in situations where the defendant is an American national<sup>1</sup> or where the use of U.S. mails is involved.<sup>2</sup> The bill builds upon these cases, making their holdings applicable throughout the United States, and claims for the United States the full breadth of jurisdiction available to it under the effects doctrine in international law, also known as objective territorial jurisdiction.

Under the effects doctrine, a State may extend criminal jurisdiction over persons, including foreign nationals, committing criminal acts outside of its borders where the effects of the crime are felt within its borders.<sup>3</sup>

The first section of the bill creates a new section 2258 to title 18, United States Code, prohibiting the production of sexually explicit depictions of a minor for importation into the United States.

New section 2258(a) would prohibit the overseas production of child pornography for importation into the United States. The offense set forth here closely parallels the production offense set forth in section 2251 of title 18, United States Code. Specifically, subsection (a) prohibits the employment, use, persuasion, inducement, enticement, or coercion of any minor to participate in sexually explicit conduct for the purpose of producing a visual depiction with the intent or knowledge that such visual depiction will be imported into the United States or into waters within a distance of 12 miles of the coast of the United States. The transportation of a minor for such purposes is also prohibited. Actual knowledge is not required for conviction so long as the defendant had reason to know that the materials were to be imported into the United States.

New section 2258(b) prohibits the knowing receipt, transportation, shipment, distribution, sale, or possession with intent to transport,

ship, sell, or distribute any visual depiction of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct if the production of such visual depiction involved the use of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct with the intent or knowledge that such visual depiction will be imported into the United States or into waters within a distance of 12 miles of the coast of the United States. The offense as set forth in subsection (b) closely parallels the child pornography trafficking offenses set forth in section 2252, title 18, United States Code.

New section 2258(c) provides that persons who violate subsections (a) or (b) are subject to fines under title 18, United States Code, imprisonment of no more than 10 years, or both. Persons convicted of a second or subsequent child pornography offense or who have a prior conviction for a sex offense are subject to a fine under title 18, United States Code, no less than 5-years imprisonment and no more than 15-years imprisonment, or both. These penalties are identical to those penalties provided for the production and trafficking in child pornography under sections 2251 and 2252 of title 18, United States Code. Subsection (c) also provides the same penalties for attempts and conspiracies to violate subsections (a) and (b).

The second and third sections of the bill make technical changes to chapter 110 of title 18—concerning child pornography—with no substantive impact.

The fourth section amends 18 U.S.C. 2251(d) and 2252(b)(1) to increase the class of prior offenses that will qualify the offender for an enhanced penalty. Currently, the statutes provide enhanced penalties only where the defendant was convicted of prior child pornography trafficking under that specific statute. The bill would broaden the class of prior offenses to include all child pornography offenses and sex offenses.

The fifth section amends 18 U.S.C. 2251(d) and 2252(b) to provide penalties for conspiracies and attempts as well as completed offenses. The bill would provide the court with full sentencing discretion in cases where the defendant is unable to complete the offense for reasons beyond his control, such as apprehension by law enforcement authorities.

Finally, the sixth section would amend 18 U.S.C. 1961(l) to include the new child pornography statute as a RICO predicate offense. Currently, child pornography offenses set forth in 18 U.S.C. 2251 and 2252 are RICO predicate offenses.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that my bill will provide an important new tool for American authorities to crack down on the producers of child pornography.

## NEA FUNDING IN THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS BILL

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, the ugly issue of content restriction on art is back. As you know, last year this Congress worked hard to reach an agreement on the difficult issue of

<sup>1</sup> *U.S. v. Thomas*, 893 F.2d 1066 (9th Cir. 1990).

<sup>2</sup> *United States v. Moncini*, 882 F.2d 401 (9th Cir. 1989).

<sup>3</sup> Zagaris & Rosenthal, "United States Jurisdictional Considerations in International Criminal Law," 15 Cal. W. Int'l L.J. 303, 307 (1985); Brierly, "The Law of Nations," 300 (1980) ("An obvious illustration would be that of a man who fires a gun across a frontier and kills another man in a neighboring state; in such a case the jurisdiction of the country from which the gun is fired has been called 'subjective,' and that of the country in which the shot takes effect 'objective territorial jurisdiction.'").



restrictions on funding for the National Endowment for the Arts [NEA]. Today, Mr. DANNEMEYER is trying to undo what we worked so hard to accomplish last year. He wants this body to tell the Interior appropriations conferees to support Senator HELMS' restrictive amendment.

I rise to oppose any content restrictions being placed on projects funded by the NEA. I particularly object to the Helms language adopted by the Senate in the Interior appropriations bill. This language again attempts to list forbidden subject matter. Clearly, the determination of "obscene" should be made by the courts—not by a list written by Senator HELMS. Artistic excellence—not content—should be the criteria for Federal funding.

As I have said before, I believe that we must encourage creative expression, not suppress it. Outside regulation of the arts is an infringement on every artist's freedom of expression. In a free and open society, artists have been known to take a new approach when dealing with strong, provocative, controversial issues. We do not always agree with the statement made by a particular artist, nonetheless we all benefit from a new perspective.

I commend chairman YATES for his thoughtful position on this issue and urge my colleagues to reject Mr. DANNEMEYER's motion to instruct the conferees to agree to the Helms language.

#### EQUITY IN THE STATE VETERANS HOME PROGRAM

**HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that will promote regional fairness in the Department of Veterans Affairs State Home Program by increasing the per diem reimbursement rate to State veterans nursing homes and domiciliaries in high cost-of-living areas. The bill affirms our commitment to the century-long partnership between the States and the Federal Government in providing care for those who have served our Nation in military service.

The DVA provides funds to States for the construction and operation of long-term care facilities through the State Home Program. Under this program, States can compete for grants that provide up to 65 percent of the cost of construction, provided DVA standards are followed. In addition, the DVA provides a per diem for each veteran under care in a designated State home. The per diem rate for 1991 is \$22.44 for nursing home care and \$9.59 for domiciliary care. The purpose of the per diem is to equitably distribute the financial burden of veterans' health care between the State and Federal Governments.

The per diem payments to State homes began before the turn of the century. Historically, the payments represented a meaningful share of the cost of care. However, in the recent past, as medical care cost inflation has skyrocketed, per diem rates have increased slowly. The per diem rate is set by Congress and is a fixed amount nationally. While the

DVA intended for the State Veterans Home Program to finance 25 percent of the operating costs nationally, the effect of current DVA policy has been the shift of more of the cost of veterans' long-term care to the States. However, not all of the States have been equally affected. In some States, where the salaries of health care professionals, the cost of medical supplies, electricity, construction costs, and other components of the total cost of care have increased most rapidly, the per diem payment covers a smaller share of costs, than in low cost States.

New York, which currently has one State home in Oxford, and one that is scheduled to open in October of 1991 in Stony Brook, Long Island, has the second largest veterans' population in the country. While the State would like to build two to three more State veterans' homes to have additional nursing home beds available to veterans, the State is hesitant to do so since it picks up a larger share of the Federal obligation compared to other States. For example, according to the DVA's 1990 third quarter statistics, the DVA per diem reimbursement for domiciliary care in the Oxford home represented 7.6 percent of the cost of care and 14.5 percent of the cost of nursing home care. This State home is located in upstate New York where medical care and electricity costs are much lower than on Long Island and in New York City. Therefore, the per diems from the DVA will represent an even lower percentage of the cost of caring for these veterans in State homes in these areas. Moreover, these areas have the highest concentration of veterans in the State and consequently the greatest need for such facilities.

My bill would reimburse individual State homes 30 percent of the cost of caring for veterans in these facilities or the current national per diem rate which ever is greater. At the same time, my bill would not adversely affect State home facilities to which the current national per diem rate equals more than 30 percent of the cost of caring for the veterans therein. However, the current requirement that these payments not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of care would remain in effect.

Currently, there are 60 State homes in 37 States. These facilities provide cost-effective quality care and are increasingly relied upon by the DVA to meet the long-term care needs of our aging veterans. The DVA would like to have 30 percent of the long-term care beds provided by the State homes. This increased reliance on State homes cannot be met without an increase in per diem rates. Increasing the per diem rate would encourage more States to build State homes, thereby reducing the strain on the DVA to provide this care. While the DVA pays more money initially, 65 percent of the construction costs, in the long run it is the State that ends up paying the lion's share of the costs because the operational costs of a long-term care facility are much greater than the cost of its construction.

Furthermore, most States pass on the cost of unreimbursed care to the veteran. This means that a veteran in a high cost State would pay more for care in a State facility than in a State with low operational costs. Adding insult to injury, many of these veterans would be entitled to receive medical care at a DVA facility at no cost to them if such care were available.

With the aging of America's veterans population, the DVA will be faced with an even greater need for long-term care facilities in the very near future. I will urge the Veterans' Affairs Committee to look at the issue of long-term care to determine if additional funds should be added to the State Home Program to promote regional fairness and encourage the construction and operation of new State-run facilities. A reasonable per diem payment must come closer to the actual cost of care, if the DVA wishes to encourage the States to build and operate State homes in an era of spiraling health care costs, higher per diems are needed. This is the very least that can be accomplished at the Federal level to ensure that veterans receive the most compassionate and appropriate care possible considering that veterans' health care is a Federal, not a State, responsibility.

Mr. Speaker, our veterans fought for the United States, not individual States, and they deserve our Nation's fullest attention and respect. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation.

#### DICK BOLTON TO RETIRE AFTER YEARS OF SERVICE TO HAGUE, NY

**HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, on December 8, my good friend Dick Bolton will be retiring as supervisor of the town of Hague, NY.

If you can imagine Washington without its monuments, you can imagine Hague without the presence, inspiration, and steady hand of Dick Bolton.

I measure a man by how much he gives to his neighbors and to his community. By that measure, Dick Bolton has been a giant.

Consider that he was a busy employee of International Paper Co. for 29 years, retiring as a department superintendent. He still found time to serve seven terms as Hague town supervisor, seven terms on the Warren County board of supervisors, and two terms as that board's chairman. His committee assignments including budget, data processing, public works, Lake George affairs, parks and recreations, planning and community development, solid waste, sheriff and communications, tourism and industrial promotion, and veterans services.

He was on the board of directors of the Supervisors and County Legislators Association and third vice president of that association in 1991. He also served as a member of the Lake George Park Commission and chairman of the Glens Falls Transportation Council.

But that's not all. He was also active in his community, serving as past commander of the Hague American Legion, past president of the Hague Fish and Game Club, Warren County Conservation Council, New York State Region 5 of the Fish and Wildlife Management Board, and the Hague Chamber of Commerce. He is a past vestryman of the Episcopal Church of the Cross and a charter member of the Hague Fire Department.

I could go on and on about Dick Bolton. So could everyone else who knows him. They will

be having a farewell gathering for him on December 8, but let us pay our tribute today.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and other members to join me in saluting a model public servant, great American, and close friend, Dick Bolton of Hague, NY.

#### A TRIBUTE TO THE UPPER BEAVER VALLEY JAYCEES

#### HON. JOE KOLTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a very special organization in my congressional district. This month the Upper Beaver Valley Jaycees are celebrating their 45th anniversary of providing community service and leadership training for young adults.

Originally founded on October 26, 1946, as the Beaver Falls Junior Board of Trade, the Upper Beaver Valley Jaycees have been recognized for their outstanding contributions as an affiliate of the Pennsylvania Jaycees and the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Since its inception, this chapter has identified the needs of its local towns and addressed them through a variety of community development projects. Haunted houses, benefit dances, and pro/am golf tournaments are just some of the thousands of noteworthy projects the Upper Beaver Valley Jaycees have conducted to raise funds for children, the elderly, and the handicapped. Providing scholarships, food and other support for the needy is just part of this organization's enriched tradition.

However, what is unique about the Upper Beaver Valley Jaycees is the valuable service it provides for its members. Through the promotion of individual and management development, chapter members have acquired knowledge in planning, personal and financial management, spiritual and family development, and public relations. Past and current members of the Upper Beaver Valley Jaycees have gone on to utilize this leadership skills training in their jobs, churches, government and families.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in saluting this remarkable organization for its 45 years of service to humanity. The Upper Beaver Valley Jaycees are a shining example of young men and women who give of themselves to make their community and America a better place to live.

#### A TRIBUTE TO THE PARKSIDE STAY-IN-SCHOOL PROGRAM

#### HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, President Bush has placed education as a priority concern of his administration. Certainly, it is the key to the future of our country. That is why I am proud to salute Bill Judkins and Parkside

Housing, in Blount County, for providing innovative programs to provide incentives for education within my district.

Last year, Bill Judkins, the Maryville Housing Authority executive director, began the Parkside Stay-In-School Program. He started by offering McDonald's gift certificates to children with perfect attendance. Now, Joe Bruce, president of Citizens Bank, has agreed to donate bonds and money to the program. Children with perfect attendance receive \$50 U.S. savings bonds and students who missed only 1 day receive \$10. Furthermore, the family of each child with a perfect attendance record receives a month's worth of rent for free.

The successful results of this program include eight children from five families, in Blount County, who missed no school. Two of these were brothers who went from a combined number of 76 days of absence to perfect attendance and raised their grades from F's to A's in only 1 year. Also, it has inspired the school and community at large to begin other educational development programs. Future goals include: Setting up a scholarship program of the authority's own, and getting Bonner scholarships for students trying to enter Maryville College, providing caps and gowns for underprivileged students, targeting the program to the older students as well as the young children, and obtaining a video system to help people get the equivalent of a high school diploma who might otherwise not have the chance.

Last year, the community spent \$900 in rewards for the Parkside Stay-In-School Program. However, this amount was offset by the \$523 in State funds that the children put to use through their perfect attendance. This program proves that good ideas can be cost-effective. An important lesson to remember in the face of today's overwhelming deficit.

I want to thank Bill Judkins, Joe Bruce, and the Parkside community for their leadership in an issue of high priority.

I ask that two articles that appeared in the Blount County Daily Times be printed in the RECORD.

PARKSIDE STAY-IN-SCHOOL PROGRAM—INCENTIVES PROVE VERY SUCCESSFUL, ORGANIZERS SAY

(By Iva Butler)

Bill Judkins began with a modest goal of providing McDonald's gift certificates to children with perfect attendance in the Parkside Stay-In-School program.

The program progressed so well in one short year he was able to provide the children with \$50 U.S. Savings Bonds for perfect attendance and \$10 for nearly perfect attendance (one day missed.)

Eleven proud and beaming Parkside students received their bounty Wednesday at a reception for them and their families.

They also received a formal congratulatory certificate at the ceremony from the Department of Housing and Urban Development and a personal letter from Judkins, who is Maryville Housing Authority executive director.

The families of those with perfect attendance all got a month's free rent.

The free rent, which cost the authority \$900 last school year, is offset by the \$523 in state funds those children brought to the schools through the daily attendance in state funds, Judkins said.

"Everybody is a winner but the biggest winner is the child," he added.

"It takes everybody—the parents and the Kids," said Joe Bruce, president of Citizens Bank, the bank that donated the bonds and money. "You don't mind contributing the money when you see somebody with this kind of initiative. It's an excellent program."

Omaha, Neb., has a similar Stay-In-School program and, out of approximately 8,000 public housing units, 15 children had perfect attendance. Maryville had 66 units and they had eight who missed no school. "Omaha is a community of about one-half million people and Blount County has a population of 85,000-90,000," said Authority Chairman J.N. Badgett.

"The percentage difference there looks really good for Maryville," said Joyce Baker, resident initiative coordinator for HUD in East Tennessee.

"We have four other schools similar to this in East Tennessee, but this is the only one I know of that's put together, staffed and equipped by the community," Baker said.

"We're not getting any tax dollars," Judkins said. "We're just using the available resources in this community. We've harnessed them and got them all pulling in the same direction."

Goals for the next school year are ambitious. They are:

Having a scholarship program of the authority's own and getting Bonner Scholarships for Parkside students to Maryville College.

Getting Maryville College interns to help with the Parkside Learning Center through the Bonner Scholarship program, which requires community service.

Extend the program to children living in Section 8 (private housing that the government subsidizes and Maryville Housing Authority operates).

Getting Boys and Girls Inc. and Girl Scouts involved more.

Possibly providing caps and gowns and maybe yearbooks for children who can't afford them. "I'd hate to think of any kid not having a cap and gown for graduation or a school annual," Judkins said.

Getting another VISTA volunteer to work with the authority, to work with the Bonner interns and with the residents.

Meeting with Maryville College and planning some activities for the older (probably 13 years and older) kids whom the program is missing—possibly a special weeks activities, including letting them stay in the dorms next summer.

Obtaining a video system to help people seek high school equivalency diplomas; to practice doing interviews; for the little kids to give them confidence in giving reports; and to document the Stay-In-School Program. "We're constantly hearing from other people interested in emulating this program," Judkins said. In fact, Baker said the Rogerville program is named the Bill Judkins Stay-In-School Program.

#### ENCOURAGEMENT PAYS FOR PARKSIDE PUPILS, PARENTS, COMMUNITY

Education is a lot like religion in that it has to apply every day to achieve the desired results.

And it is doing just that for some of the residents in Maryville Housing Authority's units where education has been tied directly to every day living. "Superintendent" of the education program is Housing Authority Executive Director Bill Judkins.

A key part of the program has been to encourage pupils and parents to make certain those enrolled in school attend regularly.



This past year there were eight children—five families—who had children with perfect attendance in public schools and to boost the new program of school attendance, each family was given a free month's rent.

In addition, Citizens Bank of Blunt County gave each of the eight students a \$50 U.S. Savings Bond. An added prize was a \$10 bill to the five students who missed only one day.

Using resources in the community, the program is producing results. Two brothers went from a combined 76 days of absences a year earlier to perfect attendance and from F's to A's, a 180-degree turn attributed to the Stay-in-School program. While the free rent cost the housing authority \$900 last year, the school systems netted \$523 in state monies the children brought the system based on average daily attendance.

There were eight with perfect attendance from the 66 Maryville units, a much higher percentage than was recorded in Omaha, Neb., for example, where there were 15 children from 8,000 public housing units.

Such use of initiative and local resources and the outstanding beginning results are encouraging. And the results have already encouraged new ideas for new efforts to expand the program next year.

Some of the most practical and helpful projects are not the most expensive. They do not require massive budgets. They do require the serious concern of parents, pupils, and community. Caring is the secret to success of many such programs.

That concern may not cost much in dollars but it is worth far more than throwing a pile of dollars at the problem.

#### WORLD FOOD DAY

### HON. FREDERICK S. UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call attention to House Joint Resolution 230, which highlights the tragedy of national and international hunger by designating October 16, 1991 and 1992 as "World Food Day." This important resolution was introduced by my fellow Hunger Committee colleague, Congressman BEN GILMAN of New York. I am pleased to cosponsor this bill which was passed by Congress and will be signed into law shortly by President Bush.

I encourage all Americans to join the fight against hunger and malnutrition by volunteering to help groups in their local communities dedicated to erasing hunger at home and abroad. It is the combined efforts of dedicated individuals that will ensure people do not go hungry.

Hunger knows no boundaries: It is a problem in Third World countries and also in our own backyards. Even though the farm families in my district make up part of "America's breadbasket" and supply food around the world, we still have neighbors who go to bed hungry at night.

I am proud to represent southwestern Michigan in Congress. There are many fine examples of private groups and organizations, companies, clubs, and schools that work hard to combat hunger. They volunteer their time, donate their money, and dedicate their efforts to ease the pain of many who are less fortunate.

Let's use World Hunger Day as the first step in strengthening our commitment to end world hunger by accepting the challenge to help make a difference in the lives of people who struggle simply to put food on their tables.

#### 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DUNDEE SENIOR CITIZENS CENTER

### HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to recognize the silver anniversary of a very special organization in the 16th Congressional District of Michigan, the Dundee Senior Citizens Center. For 2½ decades, the center has assisted seniors in their efforts to be self-sufficient, active, and contributing members of their community by providing a full range of recreational, educational, and health services to their membership.

Constantly striving to reach out and assist others, the center provides benefits to seniors in five communities in the Dundee area. A brief glance at the range of services offered reveals the depth and breadth of the center's commitment and success. The center provides legal services, health screening, bingo, monthly pancake breakfasts, senior Olympics, health screening, and exercise and ceramics classes. Additionally, center volunteers deliver meals to more than 50 seniors who are unable to prepare them for themselves.

From its humble beginnings 25 years ago, the center has grown from 15 seniors to a membership 1,200 strong. Presiding from the start, the center's devoted and dedicated leader, Helen Hovizi, has spent countless hours, endured flood and financial trials, and sustained the center through rapid growth. Her tireless spirit and enthusiasm has spread joy throughout the community.

I salute Helen Hovizi's tireless efforts, and those of the numerous volunteers, and active members of the Dundee Senior Citizens Center. And, I wish them many more years of distinguished service to the Dundee community.

#### TRIBUTE TO BERTHA EMIN

### HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Bertha C. Andrews Emin, who will be celebrating her 100th birthday on October 21, 1991.

Bertha Emin was born in Providence, RI, to Anna Maria Kane Andrews and Philip Robinson Andrews. She attended Almy Street School, Stillwater Grammar School, and English High School. In February 1912, she graduated from Rhode Island Normal School majoring in elementary education with a teaching certificate for grades 1 through 8.

Her distinguished teaching career began weeks after she graduated, as a teaching principal of 16 students in a 1-room school. It con-

tinued over a period of six decades as a teaching principal, a substitute teacher, and a full-time teacher in the Georgiaville Public School District. She had continued that same high standard of excellence until her retirement on June 23, 1961, at the age of 70.

On November 12, 1917, she was married to Leander Francis Emin of Stillwater, RI. She remained in Stillwater as a substitute teacher in the local school system where she remained until June 1919. After that time, she continued to teach at home as she raised her family. Among the many students who have benefited from her talents, she educated her five daughters, four granddaughters, and two grandsons so that each of them skipped one or two grades.

Mrs. Emin has been involved as a member of St. Michael's Church and its ladies guild since 1920. She had spent 10 years on the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction Policy Committee. Today, she travels as much as possible and enjoys the company of her great-grandchildren. In addition, she continues to teach to her family the importance of the effect of home, church, and school on the individual. To date, her basic philosophy can be summed up in this proverb:

All that you do  
Do with your might  
For things done by halves  
Are never done right.

Please join me today in recognizing Bertha Emin for her outstanding educational achievements and in wishing her health and happiness on her 100th birthday celebration.

#### THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MACLAY MANSION IN HARRISBURG, PA

### HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the Maclay Mansion in Harrisburg, PA. This historical landmark was built by William Maclay, the famed lawyer and first U.S. Senator from Pennsylvania.

In 1791, Senator Maclay built his three-story limestone house with 18-inch-thick walls not long after he retired from the U.S. Senate. This year was the same year that the Bill of Rights took effect. Senator Maclay, as history shows, was a strong champion of these Bill of Rights.

Senator Maclay was a self-proclaimed man of republican respectability, a statesman who happily left the U.S. Senate and returned to Pennsylvania to become a county judge and, once again, a State legislator. He did not care to accept privileges and perquisites, a trait that is all too rare in Congress today. It is also of some significance to note that when he served in the U.S. Senate, William Maclay fought for the confirmation process that is part of the Senate's advise-and-consent duties in approving or rejecting Presidential nominees.

Senator Maclay helped found the Democratic Party, which was known in his day as the Anti-Federalists or Republicans. He is also

the only Pennsylvanian to help form two counties: Northumberland in 1772, and Dauphin in 1785, and he helped lay out their respective county seats, Sunbury and Harrisburg. In writing the will of his father-in-law, John Harris II, William Maclay set aside four free acres for the State capitol. As a State lawmaker, he helped set the process in motion to make Harrisburg the capital city. After his death, Maclay's family sold the Commonwealth the 10 acres where today's State capitol stands.

The great legacy that Senator Maclay left us is represented in the magnificent structure known as the Maclay Mansion, today owned by the Pennsylvania Bar Association. The bar has owned the building since 1948, and it celebrated the full restoration of the completed structure in 1975. The PBA has done a magnificent job in maintaining this historical site, which is a showcase for the organization, and serves as a meeting place for thousands of law practitioners around the State.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the memory of Senator William Maclay and the legacy that he has left Pennsylvania and the Nation. We salute the Pennsylvania Bar Association in maintaining the Maclay Mansion, which has stood for 200 years, and hopefully will stand for many more.

### SADDAM HUSSEIN IS STILL A SERIOUS THREAT

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, the administration now admits that it totally misjudged Iraq's military capabilities and Saddam Hussein's intentions before the Persian Gulf war. Once again it is misreading the realities of that region and is allowing Saddam Hussein to continue plotting a new war.

I strongly recommend to my congressional colleagues Jim Hoagland's excellent article in today's Washington Post, "Act Now Against Saddam," which outlines Saddam Hussein's intolerable scheming and calls for forceful action. I ask that it be placed in the RECORD.

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 16, 1991]

ACT NOW AGAINST SADDAM

(Jim Hoagland)

This much is now beyond dispute: Saddam Hussein's scientists were years closer to building an atomic bomb than the world's most knowledgeable experts believed. And Saddam is still trying.

That stark reality, and the Iraqi dictator's continuing disdain for the welfare of his starving citizenry, should strip away the complacency that surrounds U.S. postwar policy toward Iraq. These developments demand immediate steps to replace Saddam's regime with a new Iraqi government.

The peculiar pattern of Iraq's behavior in recent confrontations over United Nations inspection rights suggests to intelligence experts that Saddam's nuclear effort continues in some secret cavern deep in Iraq.

For those in range of Saddam's hidden missiles, each day counts.

New reports from Baghdad show that while Iraq's civilian population, put in harm's way

by American bombs, desperately forages for food and medicine, Saddam's cronies amass small fortunes from smuggling. Saddam's clansmen grow fat by creating a black market out of the sanctions that are supposed to bring them down.

The streets of Baghdad are filled with Mercedes limousines stolen from Kuwait or smuggled in more recently by people such as Ali Hassam Hamadi, one of the new sanctions millionaires described in detail in the Paris daily *Le Figaro* on Oct. 3. But ordinary citizens lack money to pay the skyrocketing prices for food.

For those who are starving in Iraq, each day counts.

The revelations about Saddam's nuclear effort and the extent of sanctions-breaking show conclusively how wrong President Bush's critics were in arguing a year ago that time was on America's side and that sanctions would work against Saddam if given a chance.

Disclosures of how close Saddam has come to a doomsday weapon also show how mistaken Bush was to adopt the positions of his opponents after the war ended. The need for urgency should also be clear by now. But the president pursues a strategy of slow attrition.

For those who took on the responsibility of establishing regional security and stability through Operation Desert Storm, each day counts.

At least it should. But Bush has taken as the pillars of his postwar policy the notions his opponents preached to try to avoid Operation Desert Storm. Time is on America's side, the president's men now say. Sanctions will work against Saddam.

Saddam delights in proving otherwise. The administration assumed sanctions would force Saddam to agree to United Nations sale of \$1.6 billion of Iraqi oil on world markets to buy food and medicine that U.N. personnel would distribute inside Iraq.

He refused. In a defiant speech in Baghdad on Sunday, Saddam said Iraq would endure sanctions for 20 years rather than accept the U.N. plan, which is spelled out in Security Council Resolution 706.

The Bush administration, which should have learned better, weakly explains away such statements by Saddam as vain boasting that he will have to abandon soon. But Saddam has no interest in protecting or feeding his people. "He would prefer to see people starve than to see his authority eroded by having a foreign organization distribute food to Iraqi citizens," says a member of the opposition International Committee to Free Iraq.

Israel's unilateral decision to send reconnaissance aircraft over Iraq is a concrete expression of doubt about time being on America's side. Israel would not have taken the risks involved in the surveillance flights unless it was seriously considering sending in commando units to clean out the rocket launching sites and depots in western Iraq that are within range of Israel.

Astonishingly, the United States has criticized these flights of self-protection, claiming they jeopardize the Middle East peace process.

The administration has it exactly backward. The peace process, as conceived and implemented at the State Department, jeopardizes the more urgent task of finishing with Saddam. Concern over convening a ceremonial peace conference causes the United States to turn a blind eye to the active aid Jordan gives Saddam in breaking sanctions and money laundering.

Several immediate steps need to be taken. The Iraqi opposition is on the verge of forming a broad-based provisional government in Iraqi territory now under United Nations protection. Recognition by Washington and other Western capitals would provide a basis for an aggressive international pursuit of the secret bank accounts owned by Saddam and his family in Jordan, Switzerland and elsewhere.

Those funds could be used to buy food and medicine for Iraq. The international coalition, led by the United States, should offer the military protection the U.N. teams need to distribute humanitarian relief, just as Washington was ready to use force to protect the U.N. atomic inspection team.

For those willing to save even one Iraqi child's life or to reduce Saddam's chance to send an atomic or chemical warhead to Israel or Saudi Arabia by even a fraction of one percent, each day counts.

### A TRIBUTE TO THE FORD-UAW APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM

**HON. WILLIAM D. FORD**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to—and call the Nation's attention to—the Ford-UAW Apprenticeship Program on the occasion of its 50th anniversary.

The U.S. Department of Labor, the American business community, educators, and the Congress are all searching for ways to upgrade the skills of our work force. All agree that the abilities of American working men and women will determine whether our Nation can compete in the global marketplace.

Ironically, a proven, world-class system to provide and sharpen the technical skills of our industrial work force—joint labor-management apprenticeship programs—has been overlooked by most of those who claim to be looking for a solution. Apprenticeship training programs have been turning out skilled tradesmen for hundreds of years, both in the construction trades and in industry.

No training program anywhere has been more successful than the Ford-UAW Apprenticeship Program.

This world-class apprentice training program produces some of America's finest skilled trades personnel. It has now graduated 22,000 men and women—as electricians, tool and die makers, machine repairers, plumber-pipefitters, millwrights, and other trades personnel so critical to the efficient manufacture and assembly of quality cars and trucks.

The program has been designed to meet exceptionally demanding standards. It generally requires 4 years and 8,000 hours of training for every apprentice. This training combines supervised shop floor experience with guidance by experienced journeymen and related classroom instruction delivered primarily by community colleges.

The program is also noteworthy because it was one of the earliest joint management-union efforts in American industry. For 50 years, apprenticeship training at Ford has been in the hands of a National Joint Apprenticeship Committee and plant subcommittees consisting of equal numbers of management



and union representatives. The success enjoyed by the program is due in large part to the common vision of doing what is best for the apprentice's learning experience.

Throughout its history, the National Committee has stayed alert to the future by providing a strong foundation in trade knowledge, plus the ability to learn and adapt, always aware that tomorrow's skilled trades personnel will need new skills. The apprentices who are in the program now—and there are almost 1,100 of them—will be building, maintaining, troubleshooting, and contributing to the design of Ford equipment and machines well into the next century.

In peacetime and wartime, the Ford-UAW Apprenticeship Program has played a vital role in developing skilled trades expertise in the company, and sharing it with the auto industry, as well as with the Nation. Many graduates have gone on to leadership positions in the company, the UAW, and their communities. I am fortunate to have one such graduate as my administrative assistant.

At a time when our country is in a fierce struggle to preserve its industrial base, the Ford-UAW Apprenticeship Program is making major contributions to our ability to compete. I salute the program itself, all those who are giving it life, and all of its graduates—past, present, and future.

ROBERT FERNANDEZ; REALIZING  
HIS DREAMS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute the accomplishments of Mr. Robert Fernandez. Mr. Fernandez was born in Camaguey, Cuba. As a child he was an adventurer. He had a burning desire to come to America. At the age of 16 his ambition was realized and he arrived in the United States. He joined the merchant marine and traveled extensively.

Mr. Fernandez began his professional career by working for the Cumberland Packing Co. He rose through the organization to become a foreman and subsequently became vice president. He worked for that company for 30 years.

After retiring from his job of 30 years, he and his wife Rosalina started their own printing business. That business is the realization of his dream to be independent. Mr. Fernandez has realized his American dream. He is the father of four children, Roberto, Elizabeth, Ricardo, and Roshell. I am proud to salute the accomplishments of Mr. Fernandez.

TRIBUTE TO MAJ. GEN. GEORGE  
EVANS BARKER

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my constituent Maj. Gen.

George Evans Barker, who recently retired from his position as Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel Department of the U.S. Army. Major General Barker is being honored in Manhattan on October 18, 1991.

General Barker's long and illustrious Army career began at Arkansas State University as a Reserve Officer Training Corp cadet. He was promoted to second lieutenant in the Field Artillery on August 12, 1955. Later that year, General Barker served on active duty in Germany with the Second Armored Division Artillery. General Barker held such positions as battery commander and executive officer early in his career.

In January 1979, he became the Deputy Chief of Staff for personnel administration at the 77th ARCOM. Soon after, General Barker was appointed Chief of Staff of the 77th ARCOM. In 1983, he was named commander of the 353d Civil Affairs Command. He was commissioned to brigadier general on February 29, 1984, and commander of the 77th ARCOM on December 15, 1984. General Barker served as Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army's Personnel Department from June 4, 1989 until his retirement on August 15, 1991.

As a result of General Barker's dedication to military and civilian service he received such honors as the Meritorious Service Medal with Second Oak Leaf Cluster, Army Commendation Medal, Army Achievement Medal, National Defense Service Medal, and Armed Forces Reserve Medal with a 10-year device.

Not only is General Barker a 36-year veteran of military service, but he is an exemplary U.S. citizen as well. He is highly visible throughout New York City as a community leader. As executive vice president for the New York City division of the American Cancer Society, General Barker has proven his dedication to humanitarian causes.

I am delighted to take this opportunity to pay my respects to General Barker.

REPUBLIC OF TURKEY TO HOLD  
NATIONWIDE ELECTIONS

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, following months of campaigning the Republic of Turkey will hold nationwide elections on October 20 to choose the 450 Members of Parliament who will lead their country for the next 5 years. Six major political parties representing a wide range of political views, are participating in the elections. Following the election, the President will appoint a Prime Minister, usually the leader of the majority party in Parliament, who will assume his duties following a vote of confidence from the legislature.

Mr. Speaker, the Republic of Turkey, founded in 1923 from the ashes of the Ottoman Empire by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, is a representative democracy. It is the only predominantly Muslim country in the region which is a pro-Western, secular democracy and has a market-oriented economy. Turkey's strategic importance is enhanced by the emergence of independent Muslim Republics in what used to

be the Soviet Union. Turkey can serve as a strong role model not only for the Soviet Republics, many of which have Turkish-speaking populations and feel culturally and ethnically tied to the Turks, but also for neighboring countries in the Middle East.

Ataturk believed that Turkey's future lay in the West rather than in the East. In 39 years of membership in NATO, Turkey has proven itself a reliable partner to the alliance and to the West. During the cold war, it defended an extensive border with the Soviet Union and maintained an outstanding record of burden sharing within NATO. The gulf crisis further demonstrated Turkey's enduring strategic value and the courage of its leadership. Sharing a border with Iraq and controlling major oil pipelines from that country, Turkey played a crucial role in the effort to contain Iraqi aggression. Participation in the international embargo has cost Turkey roughly \$10 billion. During the war, Turkish troops stationed along the border with Iraq diverted more than 10 of Saddam Hussein's divisions from the front lines in southern Iraq and Kuwait. The Turkish Government also permitted coalition use of airbases in Turkey.

Mr. Speaker, the free elections taking place in Turkey this month underscore our shared commitment to democratic values and institutions. I congratulate the Turkish people on the occasion of these elections.

ADMINISTRATION COMPLETES  
GOVERNMENTWIDE STUDY

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, the administration completed a Governmentwide study, conducted by the Credit Administration Division of the Treasury Department, released January 18, 1991, of the asset management and disposition functions of the various Federal agencies. The report indicates that there is no consistent Governmentwide policy, no coordination of efforts, and no consolidated inventory of the Governmentwide holdings scheduled for disposal. The time has come to address the total problem of asset disposition in the Federal Government and to end the ad hoc policymaking approach that has developed over the past 50 years. To that end, Representative BARNARD and I have developed a plan and proposing legislation to: develop a consistent Governmentwide asset disposition policy; centralize the implementation of the policy; involve the private sector in the process; and develop a highly skilled and well trained Federal work force.

BACKGROUND

Weaknesses, not only in the banking industry, but in other facets of the economy have resulted in the Federal Government taking possession of an enormous amount of real estate, loans, securities, and other assets which must be disposed of in a manner best fashioned to serve the national interest. The responsibilities of Federal agencies disposing of Government assets include:

Disposal of the real estate, loans, securities, and other assets of failed federally insured fi-

financial institutions—the Resolution Trust Corporation [RTC], the National Credit Union Administration [NCUA], and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation [FDIC];

Disposal of real estate assets acquired as a result of loan defaults—the Federal Housing Administration [FHA], the Department of Veterans Affairs [VA], the Farmers Home Administration [FmHA], the Small Business Administration [SBA], and the Farm Credit System;

Disposal of forfeited assets—the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Transportation;

Disposal of land in the public domain—the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior; and

Disposal of real estate determined to be excess to the Government's needs—the General Services Administration [GSA] and the Department of Defense [DOD]. GSA also disposes of properties for other Federal agencies as a result of various interagency agreements.

In addition to these 15 agencies there are subordinate organizations within the departments that have established real estate sales operations. This fragmentation of responsibility is inefficient and costly to the taxpayers.

The enabling legislation of the agencies assigned them a primary mission of carrying out loan and insurance programs, managing public lands, assisting small business, and law enforcement. Naturally, the bulk of the resources and management attention is devoted to the accomplishment of the programs, with the disposal of acquired assets, primarily real estate, becoming a necessary evil and detracting from the primary mission. The administration's study of the real estate disposition activities revealed that a consistent weakness of the organizational structures of the Federal agencies was that they "have traditional hierarchical structures, extensive service-oriented field office networks \* \* \* primarily staffed to provide benefits and services to their constituents" \* \* \* rather than \* \* \* "the management and disposition of real estate". In fact, of the 15 Federal agencies disposing of real estate assets, only 2 were established with the primary mission of real estate asset disposition. As a result of the Hoover Commission report, GSA was established in 1949, to centralize the property management functions of the Federal Government, including the authority to dispose of surplus Government real estate. As a result of the savings and loan crisis the RTC was established in 1989, to centralize the management and disposition of failed savings and loan associations assets.

The lack of central role for the real estate function had led to nonresponsiveness in adjusting staffing levels to meet current needs. Hiring staff in any of the thousands of field offices in response to an increase in workload takes from 8 to 18 months. And there are thousands of them; FHA, FmHA, and VA alone have over 2,000 field offices. Outdated real property procedures and inadequate training contribute to the problem, with many of the property disposition manuals dating back to the 1970's. Yet, I view the weakness of organizational structure in the real estate management and disposal area as an indication of many of the agencies' strengths. The fact that the agencies are organized to support the programs that the Congress mandated is a credit

to management's recognition of the organizations' missions. To cast the real estate management and disposition function in a central role would detract from the congressionally mandated programs.

We should not establish agencies to provide benefits and services to their constituents and then ask them to sell real estate. Besides, the chances of a social services agency being successful at that task is no better than real estate companies' chances of succeeding at social work.

Times were much different when the agencies acquiring real estate assets assumed responsibility for the disposition of these assets; the volume was much smaller and the American economy was much different. The well-documented increases in the inventories of the Federal banking agencies is but one example of the gravity of the current situation. The FHA single-family house inventory doubled between 1985 and 1989, and increases were reported by VA and FmHA. The current recession will certainly contribute to the problem of a bloated Federal real estate inventory. The value of the inventory is not known, but estimates range from \$30 to \$50 billion. Can we afford to delay in recovering as much as 10 to 15 percent of this year's deficit?

The recession and a military base closing in a rural area with a failed savings and loan association, offers the prospect of a dozen Federal agencies attempting an uncoordinated liquidation of an entire community.

#### THE COUNCIL

The objective is to have one agency with the responsibility of liquidating Federal real estate assets. To begin the task I am proposing the establishment of the Asset Disposition Council which, if successful in establishing sound policies and procedures, would become that agency. The Council will consist of the: Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Commissioner of Federal Housing, Administrator of General Services, Administrator of Farm Homes, and Chief Benefits Director, Veterans Benefits Administration.

In addition, the Secretaries of the Departments of Defense, Interior, and Agriculture will appoint nonvoting members to assure their interests are protected. The Chairman of the Council will be selected by the President from among the members. The Council will be authorized for 5 years, will establish Governmentwide asset disposition policy, conduct demonstration projects, submit an annual report to Congress on progress, and make recommendations for a permanent solution. Staff will be assigned by the member agencies from the member agencies competitively appointed work force to work for the Council, with office space provided by the General Services Administration in a location proximate to the member agencies' headquarters. Funds for furnishings, supplies, and other costs will be provided by the member agencies and reimbursed from the proceeds of sales that are generated by demonstration projects. The Council will meet as often as necessary to accomplish its mission, but will meet in open session at least four times per year and when considering major policy changes and demonstration projects.

#### DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

The Council will be authorized to conduct demonstration projects to evaluate the feasibility

of establishing a central servicing agency. The first demonstration project will include the properties currently in the inventory of the Departments of Treasury, Justice, Defense, and Transportation and the properties in the SBA and GSA inventory and the multifamily inventory of FHA and FmHA. These properties and all similar properties subsequently acquired by the forgoing agencies will be transferred to the authority of the Council for disposition. One year from enactment, the Council will take responsibility for the single-family inventories of FHA, VA, and FmHA; 2 years from enactment the Council will be substituted for the Board of Directors of the RTC, bringing those properties under the authority of the council; and 3 years from enactment the properties of the FDIC will be transferred.

The responsibility of the Council is the sale of the real estate assets after all other legal requirements are met. Screening of excess property for use by other Federal agencies or State and local governments would be done as prescribed by current law. The same would hold true for forbearance requirements in the loan programs. Likewise, the proceeds from the sale of the assets would be distributed as provided by current law. There is no intention to change the programs of the agencies, only to establish a central authority to take physical control and, at the appropriate time, sell the real estate asset.

#### PRIVATE SECTOR CONTRACTORS

The Council will establish asset management and disposition contracts with private sector contractors for the management and disposition of the assets. The contracts will be multiple awards, centrally administered, and with the contractor responsible for securing, managing, appraising, and disposing of the property. Besides the advantage of efficiency, this would provide an additional mechanism for getting a handle on the properties in the Government inventory. The use of private sector contractors will provide better response to change and solve many of the problems discovered during the administration's study of real estate disposition.

#### CONSOLIDATED INVENTORY

Until now little attention has been paid to a governmentwide inventory of real estate scheduled for disposal. However, the lack of a consolidated inventory makes it difficult to determine the magnitude of the Government's holdings or to predict the expected revenues. The Council will develop and maintain a central governmentwide inventory of all real estate holdings slated for disposal. The Council will look to existing Government computer systems and the private sector to maintain the inventory.

#### REAL ESTATE INSTITUTE

One of the most important elements in protecting the public interest is a staff that is as highly skilled and as well trained as the private sector contractors. A real estate training institute, under the auspices of the Federal Credit Management Institute, will be established to develop Government employees' real estate management, appraisal, and disposal skills, as well as developing the necessary contracting skills. The institute is intended to develop the skills of the Government employees so they are better able to administer the asset man-



agement contracts, but not replace the contractors. The Council will be authorized to negotiate directly with nonprofit professional and industry associations and universities to provide high-quality training at reasonable prices. The institute and its training facilities will be located proximate to the headquarters of the member agencies; will be self-supporting, recovering costs from tuition charges; and will be authorized and encouraged to participate with professional associations in offering courses for accreditation and certification.

#### A SALUTE TO A FORGOTTEN GENERATION

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, heritage and tradition have always pervaded the cultural style of my home district in east Tennessee. This truth becomes most apparent when one speaks with long-time members of my district. This is why I would like to salute the Coulter family descendants. They are a living legacy of what east Tennessee is all about.

Between the ages of 80 and 92, the seven surviving daughters of Andrew Morton Coulter and Leah Gamble Coulter have been upstanding members of the community for nearly a century. These sisters—Edith Marshall, 92, Rose Creech, 90, Jane Whitehead, 88, Florence Headrick, 87, Maude McNelly, 85, Sue Roberts, 83, and Louise Davis, 80—with the exception of Mrs. Davis all currently live in the county in which they were born, Blount County. Mrs. Davis now lives in Knoxville, TN.

These ladies represent the spirit and nature of the Tennessee Valley. Their strong beliefs in hard work, family, religion, and a simplistic lifestyle are reflected in the enthusiasm with which they live their lives.

Sense of family and commitment are among many traits that the Coulter sisters share. Whitehead and Roberts have each been married for 62 years while McNelly has been faithfully married to her husband Fred for 63 years. The three remaining sisters are widows. The strength of family is also noticeable when considering that the Coulter sisters have 17 children, 38 grandchildren, 45 great-grandchildren, and 6 great-great-grandchildren between them.

It is reassuring to know that we still have people among us who can remember first hand the great tradition and heritage of our country. These ladies have seen this country, and east Tennessee in particular, grow strong through the years. They realize the simple virtues which have made this a great nation. Their strength of character is a tribute to us all.

I ask that an article that appeared in the Daily Times be printed in the RECORD.

SEVEN SISTERS: COULTER SIBLINGS ATTRIBUTE LONG LIVES TO HARD WORK

(By Melanie Tucker)

The seven surviving daughters of Andrew Morton Coulter and Leah Gamble Coulter have enough memories of their lives on the farm near Little River to fill an encyclo-

pedia. They would be listed under "togetherness."

All of these sisters—Edith Marshall, 92, Rose Creech, 90, Jane Whitehead, 88, Florence Headrick, 87, Maude McNelly, 85, Sue Roberts, 83 and Louise Roberts, 80—still live in Blount County with the exception of Davis who resides in Knoxville. The cohesiveness of this family goes much further.

These women grew up with three brothers (the late Abe, Andy and Mose Coulter) and one other sister (the late Grace Phillips) in an era when the words of mother and father meant something, when six days work in the fields were required and Sunday was a day of rest and worship. They each had the same answer when it came to why they thought they had been able to grow old together. It was the hard work that made them strong.

"Work has been a part of me ever since I can remember," Davis said. "Ever since I was big enough to carry a hoe."

Because there were only three Coulter boys, the girls had to pitch in, Davis said. "There was nothing we couldn't do," she said.

The best sight in those days was the rain coming over the mountains, Creech said. She said they would sit on the front porch and wish for the rain to fall on their farm because that meant no field work that day.

But even the rain wasn't a sure sign of a day of rest. If the children got too noisy, their mother would threaten to send them to the "rock field" to pick up rocks. McNelly, Creech and Davis vividly recalled that strenuous chore.

Free afternoons were spent either swimming or fishing in Little River and playing on Coulter bridge. Creech remembers a near-drowning experience where one of her brothers had to pull her out, ripping her clothes. Needless to say, Creech has never returned to that spot.

According to the sisters, they all stuck together, never tattling on each other. Creech said one of her fondest memories is when all the girls used to get together and cook a big meal when their parents would go into town on Saturday.

They would kill a chicken, make chicken and dumplings and prepare whatever else they wanted that day. "We had Sunday dinner on Saturday," Davis said. And their parents never knew.

Each of these women still enjoys cooking, and some also garden, like Whitehead, who grows corn, beans, sweet potatoes, cabbage, onions, tomatoes with her husband of 62 years, Charles. They have six living children and one who is deceased, along with 18 grandchildren and 26 great-grandchildren. She said the hard work required of her as a child prepared her for marriage and adulthood. She and her sisters have much respect for their late parents.

"There wasn't any better," Whitehead said.

Headrick said she learned from her parents to respect others, adding, "I like to treat everybody like I want to be treated."

Headrick's husband Paul died several years ago. They have two sons, six grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Davis and her husband John have one daughter, two grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. Three of the great-grandchildren are triplets, two boys and one girl.

Creech and her husband, the late Steve Creech, had no children. They married late in life.

The Coulter family attended Pleasant Grove Baptist Church and some of the daughters still do. Four were baptized in Little River.

"We had a Christian upbringing," McNelly said. "We knew what Sunday meant. It was the Lord's day. I still know."

Because Marshall was one of the oldest Coulter children, she was assigned to look after the little ones. She said she remembers some of the spats and arguments that went on between brothers and sisters, but they were still a close family. Marshall's health has been pretty good over the years, and she believes it isn't just coincidence that she and her six sisters have enjoyed long lives.

"God has a purpose for us," she said. She and her husband, Olin, who died 10 years ago, are the parents of five children. There are 12 grandchildren, 11 or 12 great-grandchildren and six great-great-grandchildren.

Another common thread of the Coulter family is their devotion to their mates. The three boys, Abe, Andy and Mose all celebrated their 50th wedding anniversaries before their deaths, and most of the Coulter girls also passed that golden anniversary.

Roberts and her husband James have celebrated 62 years together. She has stayed by his side these past weeks as he recovers from surgery at Blount Memorial Hospital. She said she is proud of the fact she and her sisters have lived as long as they have and also proud of how they have all remained faithful to their spouses.

The couple has one daughter and one son. McNelly and her husband, Fred, have been married 63 years.

Growing up in a large family definitely had its advantages, Headrick said. They didn't have to travel down the road to a neighbor's house whenever they wanted to get a game going. "We had a ball team at home," she said.

#### HAZARDOUS WASTE: PREVENTION IS THE KEY

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, on August 2, I was joined by 15 of my colleagues in introducing the Pollution Prevention, Community Recycling, Incinerator Control Act, H.R. 3253. As I mentioned in a statement in the RECORD that day, this bill will amend the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [RCRA] to move the Nation toward pollution prevention and away from the hazards associated with incineration. The bipartisan list of cosponsors has now grown to 37 Members from every section of the country.

Our Nation today is practically drowning in the generation of 500 million tons of hazardous waste each year. About 1 percent of this is now burned in a network of more than 1,100 incinerators, kilns, and industrial boilers and furnaces across the country.

Because hazardous waste incinerators do not completely destroy the waste they receive, their activity poses serious risks to the environment. For example, they release millions of pounds of toxic air emissions that include dioxins, furans, and products of incomplete combustion [PIC's]. According to a 1990 EPA report, "Real-world combustion systems . . . virtually always produce PICs, some of which have been determined to be highly toxic."

Emissions from hazardous waste incinerators also contain millions of pounds of toxic

heavy metals such as arsenic, lead, mercury, and 16 other metals identified to date. A 1990 EPA study concluded,

Risks from the burning of metal-bearing hazardous wastes in incinerators can be unacceptable. Clearly, metals can pose significant health risks.

Yet incinerator permits routinely allow millions of pounds of metals to be legally emitted each year. As much as 50 percent of metals such as lead and mercury are emitted in stack gases.

Hazardous waste incinerators also produce large amounts of toxic ash—EPA estimated 148 million pounds in 1987. The ash represents 9 to 29 percent of the original weight of wastes burned. This ash will be landfilled, ultimately threatening future drinking water supplies with concentrated and volatilized heavy metals, PIC's and other highly toxic contaminants.

And according to U.S. census data, these facilities are usually sited in low-income, minority, and rural communities. It is unconscionable to allow communities with the least political clout to shoulder the bulk of the risks posed by these hazardous facilities.

Yet the quantity of hazardous waste that is burned is growing by 20 percent a year, making it the fastest growing method of disposing of hazardous wastes. This growth is no accident. While waste generators seek relatively cheap, liability-free disposal methods, the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] makes matters worse by encouraging incineration rather than exploring true pollution prevention programs that eliminate the need for the expansion of this dangerous technology.

The EPA's August 21 proposed rules governing boilers and industrial furnaces [BIF's] are an excellent example of the Agency designating extremely weak regulations to allow the expanded use of hazardous waste as a fuel at previously unregulated boilers, kilns, and furnaces. EPA calls BIF's recyclers of hazardous wastes. Others call them what they are—sham recyclers. These facilities were not even designed to burn hazardous waste, yet the cement kiln industry was able to convince the EPA to propose loophole ridden regulations that will legitimize a lucrative and growing business.

Even the so-called high technology commercial hazardous waste incinerators have a poor track record. In May of this year the EPA completed a joint survey with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration [OSHA] of 29 hazardous waste incinerators. They found that 26 out of 29 facilities were cited for EPA violations. One of these facilities, the Chicago Chemical Waste Management incinerator, was temporarily shut down by an explosion in February when an unanticipated mix of hazardous wastes entered the unit.

The EPA claims to be able to monitor incinerator emissions. However, a 1989 EPA report stated,

It is at present impractical to design a monitoring scheme to identify and quantify the individual toxic compounds in incinerator stack emissions.

Instead, the Agency uses surrogate indicators to monitor incinerator emissions even though the EPA's Science Advisory Board found them unreliable.

It is clear that the rush to burn hazardous waste is having a negative effect on our Nation's ability to come to grips with the volume of wastes generated each year. By insuring unlimited capacity to burn we merely ensure the unlimited capacity to generate waste.

H.R. 3253 would reverse this trend by prohibiting any new hazardous waste incinerators until strict environmental and public health criteria were met and serious efforts were undertaken to reduce the amount of toxic waste that is produced through a program of toxics use reduction [TUR] already underway in several States. For example, in California citizen groups have successfully halted every new commercial incinerator proposed in the last 5 years. As a result, State officials, citing limited incineration capacity, announced an agreement with more than a dozen major firms to reduce their generation of incinerable hazardous waste by 50 percent within 2 years.

The conditions for the permitting of new hazardous waste incinerator capacity outlined in H.R. 3253 include: an establishment of a TUR program with 2- and 5-year goals designed to achieve 50-percent reduction in the amount of toxic or hazardous substances entering the waste stream; proposed incinerators shall not interfere with the implementation of the TUR program; proposed incinerators will not adversely affect the environment or human health; proposed incinerators will not adversely affect the local economy; incinerator applicants shall demonstrate that there is no safer disposal technology; incinerator applicants shall demonstrate that they are in compliance with all Federal and State environmental laws and regulations and must conduct an environmental impact statement consistent with those required by the National Environmental Policy Act.

Mr. Speaker, it is vital that Congress address the twin threats posed by the unbridled growth in the generations of hazardous waste and the enabling growth of dangerous disposal technologies such as incineration. I think H.R. 3253 is a giant step away from flawed waste management policies that perpetuate pollution and end-of-the-pipe solutions. It is time to embrace truly strong pollution prevention strategies. I look forward to working with Mr. SWIFT and members of his subcommittee on reauthorization of RCRA.

#### LINKING TRADE AND RESPECT FOR FUNDAMENTAL WORKER RIGHTS

HON. DONALD J. PEASE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, the principal U.S. negotiating objectives regarding worker rights and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT] are threefold:

First, to promote respect for worker rights;  
Second, to secure a review of the relationship of worker rights to GATT articles, objectives, and related instruments with a view to ensuring that the benefits of the trading system are available to all workers; and

Third, to adopt, as a principle of the GATT, that the denial of worker rights should not be

a means for a country or its industries to gain competitive advantage in international trade.

So far, U.S. trade negotiators have not secured any tangible results. I remain hopeful that they can still win approval of substantive progress on this front through their continuing efforts. Following is a recent article I wrote for the Christian Science Monitor that spells out why a breakthrough is urgently needed before this GATT round is concluded.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 20, 1991]

#### GATT SHOULD EMBRACE THE RIGHTS OF WORKERS

(By Don J. Pease)

The more things change, the more they stay the same. Despite astonishing geopolitical changes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, and despite drastic shifts in world trade patterns, the status quo remains entrenched on labor rights in the multilateral trade negotiations on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in Geneva.

More precisely, I refer to the stalled United States proposal for a multilateral GATT working party to examine the relationship of fundamental internationally recognized worker rights (i.e., freedom of association, the right to organize and bargain collectively, and the prohibition of forced and compulsory labor) to the conduct of world trade.

The current GATT negotiations are coming to a head with a package of trade liberalization measures to be embraced or rejected by the U.S. and nearly 100 other trading nations during 1992. American trade negotiators are ready to go to the mat to achieve new rules governing trade in services and farm products and better protecting intellectual property rights. Sadly, the rights of working people who make the products and render the services are being ignored.

Promoting worker rights in international trade is not a new or radical concept. In the past, international agreements and U.S. policy have stated that worker rights and fair labor standards are necessary to an equitable trading system. Still, GATT negotiators persist in spelling out careful rules with regard to capital subsidies, dumping, and property rights to promote fair competition in world trade, but not for workers.

The GATT should renounce and effectively discourage systematic labor repression. Fair competition in world trade should be structured by rules to lift the living standards of workers as well as financiers, corporate managers, entrepreneurs, and consumers.

Accordingly, the GATT should establish a working party to thoroughly review the relationship of fundamental internationally recognized worker rights to GATT articles, objectives, and related instruments for the purpose of fulfilling the GATT preamble, which recognizes that international trade "should be conducted with a view of raising standards of living, ensuring full employment and a steadily growing volume of real income and effective demand."

This working party would try to clearly establish that it is unjustifiable for any country or any of its industries to seek competitive advantage in international trade through the systematic denial of internationally recognized worker rights. The working party's purview would not include consideration of the comparative advantage that many developing countries, with sizable numbers of unemployed workers, derive from lower unit labor costs in different modes of production.



Evidence shows that trade distorted by the systematic denial of basic worker rights is a serious problem for the international community. While many countries—developing, newly industrialized, and developed—are bound by international and national laws to protect such worker rights, the correspondence between law and practice varies greatly.

The GATT, which provides a framework of rules for international trade, is the appropriate forum to deal with the economic impact of competition based on distortions caused by the systematic denial of internationally recognized worker rights. Furthermore, only the GATT has an effective dispute settlement mechanism to uphold respect for fundamental worker rights in the conduct of international trade.

It would be premature for the U.S. or any other country to fashion a detailed proposal on worker rights and trade. That is why we seek a thoughtful working party to develop more information on the incidence and effects of worker-rights violations and what can be done about them. Consideration should be given to making technical assistance available, especially for developing countries, to enhance respect for worker rights in the conduct of trade. The International Labor Organization also could have an expanded role in providing such assistance, in addition to conducting investigations and compiling factual reports that would serve as a basis for GATT consultations and actions.

#### LEGISLATIVE PAY EQUITY STUDY

##### HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to establish a Commission on Employment Discrimination in the legislative branch. This proposal, which I first introduced in the 99th Congress, would direct the Commission to identify and work toward eliminating wage discrimination in the legislative branch.

The wage gap existing between women's and men's earnings and between the earnings of whites and people of color has remained constant for many years. In 1946, women earned 66 percent of men's wages. Today, almost 50 years later, women earn only 68 cents for every dollar earned by men. People of color on average earn less than 75 percent of white males' earnings.

Wage disparities between white men, women, and people of color cannot adequately be explained by lack of education, work experience, or skills. When women are equally qualified for a job, they are still three times more likely to earn lower wages than white men. Wage setting practices are affected by historical sex and race biases resulting in an undervaluation of work and low pay for women and people of color.

Wage discrimination exists despite the passage of the 1963 Equal Pay Act, which made it illegal to pay women less than men for performing equal work. And it exists despite the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which outlaws discrimination in employment and wages on the basis of sex, race, color, religion, and national origin.

It is important to understand the relationship between these two laws. The Equal Pay Act [EPA] guarantees equal pay for identical work. However, the EPA cannot begin to address the wage discrimination facing most women since the majority of women do not work in the same jobs as men. Most women remain segregated in a small number of low-paying, dead-end jobs. Therefore, only the Civil Rights Act's broader prohibition of discrimination in employment and wages can reach these women.

In 1981, the Supreme Court clearly outlined the rights guaranteed by title VII of the Civil Rights Act. Title VII requires that equal pay be extended beyond identical work to include work of equal value—work requiring similar skill, effort, responsibility, and working conditions. If title VII did not encompass this broader scope, the Court stated,

A woman who is discriminatorily underpaid could obtain no relief—no matter how egregious the discrimination might be—unless her employer also employed a man in an equal job in the same establishment, at a higher rate of pay.

The concept of pay equity, or equal pay for work of equal value, requires that wages be based on the responsibility, skill, effort, and working conditions required for a job, not on the basis of the sex or race of the individual who performs the job. Pay equity studies similar to the one in my legislation have been enacted in 23 States, with 20 States having made some pay equity adjustments, and six States having fully implemented a pay equity plan.

The purpose of my legislation is twofold: first, to identify the existence of discriminatory wage-setting and personnel practices within the legislative branch as a whole, and the Library of Congress specifically; and, second, to develop a comprehensive plan for eliminating any inequities revealed.

My legislation would establish a 13-member, bipartisan Commission comprised of Members of Congress and representatives of labor and management in the Library of Congress. The Commission would hire an independent consultant to conduct a pilot study of compensation paid within and between job classifications in the Library of Congress, and analyze relevant personnel policies and practices. After that, the Commission would make specific recommendations for ensuring compliance with title VII of the Civil Rights Act and the policy objectives of the resolution. Following completion of the Library of Congress study, the Commission would develop a comprehensive plan for pay equity within the legislative branch. The Commission would have 18 months to complete the study and pay equity plan.

Earning a day's pay for a day's work is every person's right. Congress must guarantee its own employees this same right by ensuring a compensation system not riddled with race or sex based discrimination. Please join me in this effort by cosponsoring this legislation to create a Commission on Employment Discrimination in the legislative branch.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO THE AMERICA'S KIDS OUTREACH PROGRAM

##### HON. J. ROY ROWLAND

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. ROWLAND. Mr. Speaker, I have the distinct pleasure of recognizing and congratulating the America's Kids Outreach Program and its director Rev. James R. Cotton of Macon, GA, in my congressional district. America's Kids Outreach Program has not only honored the people of our State but they have also come to our Nation's Capital to perform their special song, "America Don't Let Us Down." This song is an outstanding example of a patriotic kids anthem and should be appreciated by all of those who hear it.

This inspirational song tells of the importance of a safe, beautiful, and free country for our children to grow. It is a cry from America's children to our great Nation for their future. I hope that this song will be spread around the country for the youth of America.

America's Kids Outreach's main purpose is to train a child to choose the right path, and when he is older he will remain upon it. The program teaches our kids to help themselves cope with the peer pressures of today, to become more politically active, and to realize the importance of a good education and self-esteem. The program has workshops, training programs, rap sessions, and field trips to accomplish their admirable goals for the youth of our country.

America's most valuable resource is our children and I am proud to commend America's Kids Outreach Program and extend my best wishes for continued successes.

#### MIAMI DADE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HONORS TOP 10 BLACK BUSINESSES

##### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to recognize the top 10 black businesses in Dade County which were honored by the Miami Dade Chamber of Commerce at a corporate business leaders luncheon on October 11 at the Port of Miami.

The luncheon gives recognition to those businesses who have contributed to the development of the communities served by the Miami Dade Chamber of Commerce. The chamber's main service area has been Miami's Liberty City, but it has recently opened branch offices in West Perrine/Richmond Heights in South Dade, and Opa-Locka/Carol City in North Dade.

The chamber lists as its main objectives being a focal point of contact for black businesses, promoting minority networking and encouraging the development of business and economic enterprises. Among the activities the chamber has promoted during the past year included an awards luncheon for Miami Edison High School students, two international recep-

tions for Caribbean and Latin American delegations, and technical assistance to countless businesses and individuals.

The chamber's top 10 black businesses and their owners for 1991 included Basil Bernard of Apricot Office Supplies & Stationery; Gladstone Hunter, Jr., of Arco Drugs, Inc.; Bobby Mumford of B. Mumford & Co.; Dr. Rudolph Moise of Comprehensive Health Center, Inc.; Stephanie Darring of Darring Enterprises, Inc.; Clifton Vaughan of EPS Communications and Electric Power & Services, Inc.; Keith Jennings of Miami Non-Destructive Testing, Inc.; R.J. Head of R.J. Construction of Miami, Inc.; Dr. Barbara Gothard of the Gothard Group; and Pamela Watson of Watson & Co., P.A.

I extend my sincere hope for the chamber's continued success, and special thanks to its president, Dorothy Baker. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank all those individuals who contributed so much to the corporate business leaders luncheon including the luncheon chairperson Clive Bridges, and Antonia Junior who chaired the committee which selected the top 10 black businesses.

#### HONORING COMMANDER BOB LAW, SUPPLY CORPS, U.S. NAVY

#### HON. NORMAN SISISKY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. SISISKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Comdr. Bob Law, U.S. Navy as he retires upon the completion of 20 years of service to the Navy and the Nation.

A distinguished professional, Bob is currently serving as the Military deputy to the Director for Foreign Contracting in the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition. He was chosen for this demanding and important assignment based on his outstanding record as a naval officer and acquisition professional. He is a graduate of Florida State University and the Navy's Acquisition Contracting Officer Development Program. He also holds a masters degree in procurement from the Naval Postgraduate School. In addition to his afloat service deployed overseas as a fully qualified Submarine Supply Corps Officer in USS *Vallejo* (SSBN-658) and USS *Hawley* (AS-31), Commander Law served in acquisition and contracting officer assignments at the Naval Supply Center, Charleston, as well as Naval Regional Contracting Center and the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development, and Acquisition in Washington, DC.

Many of you remember Bob for his service as the Navy's Liaison for Acquisition and Contracts when he served with the Office of Legislative Affairs here in the Rayburn Building from 1983-87. During that time Commander Law was of service to many in this body by assisting and advising our staffs and constituents concerning the most effective and proper means of conducting business with the Navy. Of particular note was Commander Law's program of congressionally sponsored procurement seminars which has been conducted on behalf of over 100 Members of Congress and have benefited tens of thousands of our constituents.

A man of Commander Law's talent and integrity is rare indeed and while his honorable service will be genuinely missed, it gives me great pleasure today to recognize him before my colleagues and to wish him "Fair Winds and Following Seas" as he brings to a close a long and distinguished career in the U.S. Naval Service.

#### AFFORDING A COLLEGE EDUCATION

#### HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, while most of the news in today's papers focused on Clarence Thomas, I was struck by a headline appearing on page 3 of the Washington Post.

"Tuition at Public Colleges Up 14 Percent This Fall" was the headline. The story went on to say that the increase is the largest since 1982, when the country was mired in its last recession. The average tuition at public 4-year colleges now stands at \$2,137 per year.

The story also contained some good news, if you can call it that. Tuition increases at private colleges only increased by 7 percent, which is 1 percentage point lower than last year. However, that percentage still exceeds the rate of inflation by several points. Furthermore, money market funds, short-term Treasury bills and other safe investments are only returning a little over 5 percent. As a result, a 7-percent rate of increase still poses enormous problems for young families striving desperately to put away enough money for their children's college education.

Mr. Speaker, young working families in my district and across the country face obstacles that previous generations never faced. The cost of housing has skyrocketed out of control, the cost of college tuition continues to greatly exceed the rate of inflation, the cost of health care eats up large chunks of their paychecks, and the cost of child care is prohibitive. On top of these rising costs, the average family has suffered as increases in Federal, State, local, and Social Security taxes have combined to take even more money out of their pockets over the past decade.

We cannot delay helping these working families any longer. We must provide them with a mechanism for sending their children to college so that the dream of a college education will be accessible to everyone, and not just the wealthy. We must do so not only in the name of fairness, and in support of the time-honored American principle that demands that every citizen be given the chance to obtain the education and skills he or she will need to succeed, but also to ensure that a well-educated and well-trained work force is available to meet the needs of an increasingly complex and competitive industrial workplace.

Unfortunately, many working families have incomes that are high enough to render them ineligible for Federal higher education grant money, but low enough so that they cannot reasonably be expected to afford to send their children to college on their own. This is especially true in districts like the one I represent

in northern New Jersey, where the high cost of living makes current income ceilings grossly unfair.

For example, the present ceiling for Pell grants—the main Federal college grants program—is \$30,000 per year. It is simply ludicrous to deny those grants to a family of four making \$35,000 per year in the New York City suburbs. That family needs help sending its children to college just as badly as the family making \$20,000 per year in a rural, low-cost area of the country, but it is being denied such help because the present Pell grant ceiling has not been adjusted to meet the realities of the 1990's.

The Postsecondary Education Subcommittee recently approved legislation containing an increase in the family income ceiling for the Pell grant program from \$30,000 to \$50,000. The bill also boosts the maximum grant to \$4,500 from the current \$2,400. These are sensible reforms that will help our Nation's beleaguered middle-class families provide their children with a college education.

The cost of college is already too high, and annual double-digit tuition increases simply cannot be absorbed by the vast majority of families with children. It's time to give these families a badly needed break, and an excellent start would be swift enactment of these crucial Pell grant reforms.

#### OVERRIDE THE PRESIDENT'S VETO OF THE EXTENDED UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

#### HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, it's easy to understand why the individual citizen doesn't think his voice is being heard in Washington when a President vetoes a much-needed extension of unemployment benefits.

The President's veto defies common sense; denies the reality of the economy in this country; and flies in the face of overwhelming support for the extension in Congress.

Some 368 Members of Congress said the people they represent want extended benefits. The President's hopes of stopping that will depends on him keeping 2 more Senators from agreeing that the extension is needed. That's the margin between the President's veto, and overriding that veto.

Those aren't the only numbers that don't add up. Let's take a look at the numbers in the economic news at the end of last week:

First, retailers said their September sales were even weaker than expected, up about 1 percent over last year by the Merrill Lynch index.

Second, new jobless claims rose in September by another 435,000 continuing a trend that sees no major boost at all in job creation.

Third, and a reflection on military numbers showed that Pentagon plans were to cut over 1 million jobs from the military over the next 5 years—and beginning next year—taking another major force for employment out of the economy.

How in the face of those numbers can the President veto this bill?



In traveling throughout Pennsylvania's 12th Congressional District for the past 4 days, I can tell you that the hundreds of people I talked to don't understand it. And not just the unemployed. Those lucky enough to be working sympathize, businessmen see the problem because they know they don't have room to expand and add jobs. I visited hospitals where personnel are more and more concerned about families putting off health care needs because they don't have insurance or fear the cost of medical care.

It simply can't continue. I'm submitting these remarks to be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD prior to our override veto in order to bring back to this body the message of the people I talked with this past weekend—approve the extension in unemployment benefits, Congress, because it's needed, it's right, and it's the will of the people.

TRIBUTE TO GERALD T. DAVIS ON  
THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIRE-  
MENT AS DIRECTOR OF MEAD  
CENTRAL RESEARCH LABORA-  
TORY

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Gerald T. Davis, who will retire as director of Mead Central Research Laboratories in Chillicothe, OH, at the end of this year.

Jerry's contributions and service to Mead Central Research and the corporation are truly noteworthy. He joined Mead in 1958 as a coating scientist. In the following years, as an investigating scientist and technology manager, Jerry was involved in significant discoveries in such key areas as paper and board coating and finishing, ink jet imaging, carbonless and other encapsulated imaging systems.

He received 17 U.S. patents and several foreign patents during this time as an investigating scientist. Equally important, Jerry has cultivated professional and personal relationships with many individuals in the paper industries and associated support services.

In 1982, Jerry was named director of the Central Research Laboratory. His tenure in this position has been marked by the same skill, dedication, and professionalism that he has demonstrated throughout his distinguished career. He leaves a legacy of excellence, and he leaves a company which is much richer for the contributions he has made.

I wish him the best in his retirement.

HOUSE BANK FULL DISCLOSURE  
URGED

HON. LAMAR S. SMITH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, how is the House going to take up critical bank re-

form legislation? At this point, it does not have the credibility to do so.

Citizens blame Congress for the savings and loan crisis.

Partly as a result, the Speaker of the House was forced to step down. The third ranking majority party leader resigned. And the chairman of the House Banking Committee was convicted on criminal charges.

But today, American families continue to pay the price.

They pay through devalued real estate, lost family assets, lost businesses, and lost credit.

In part, they pay with lost jobs and uncertain employment.

And now, when citizens should be looking to their elected Representatives to enact a credible, fair banking reform bill to restore confidence and strength in the Nation's financial system, the so-called House Bank is exposed.

Revelations of the scope and kinds of activities of the bank left many Members of the House as dumbfounded and shocked as were citizens.

Up until 2 weeks ago, my perception of the bank was that it disbursed Member's pay checks and provided a way to have a petty cash account for personal use during the legislative day. I always have had my payroll check forwarded to my regular bank and only kept a few hundred dollars in the House bank for petty cash.

When the General Accounting Office [GAO] audit of the House Bank was made public on September 18, I—like many of my colleagues—felt that had not made any overdrafts. I later confirmed that verbally with the bank and then asked for written confirmation.

This review discovered an overdraft 2 years ago on a check for \$60. Like many of my colleagues who believe that representative government starts with being accountable, I immediately disclosed the overdraft.

For that one overdraft on a \$60 check, I and many of my forthright colleagues continue to be included on every list of Members who have had an overdraft, including those who have been flagrant and repeated abusers of the House Bank.

Most of the 134 Members GAO reported having had overdrafts of \$1,000 or more remain silent and anonymous. Likewise, the 24 Members who reportedly had overdrafts of \$1,000 or more for 6 months in a row in 1990 have failed to be exposed.

Nevertheless, I continue to believe that full disclosure is the best policy. I am confident that citizens will understand that an individual might have an occasional overdraft.

But citizens do not understand 24 Members having overdrafts of \$1,000 or more for 6 months in a row, or how a Member could write a check for more than \$10,000 on an empty account and incur no penalty.

Not just accountants and bankers but business persons, professionals, doctors, teachers, husbands, and wives know that what has emerged out of secret is a bank like no bank they know.

The bank Americans know is chartered.

It is regulated by Federal and State banking laws.

It is subject to reporting requirements, inspections, and audits.

A deposit or withdrawal of \$10,000 or more is required to be reported to the Internal Revenue Service [IRS].

Yet this extra-legal bank apparently has provided services most chartered banks provide. It is reported to have distributed more than \$40 million last year.

It wired and transferred moneys, bought foreign currency and savings bonds, and issued travelers and cashier's checks.

And it was as a matter of practice providing interest free loans.

Americans know that they cannot receive such services in their community without falling under Federal and State regulation.

They also recognize that the secrecy with which the bank operated even within the House is conducive to wrongdoing.

There are also questions of possible tax evasion.

The 24 Members who the GAO says had overdrafts of \$1,000 or more for each of 6 months in early 1990 should have reported free interest as income to the IRS and paid taxes on it.

Did Members overdraw their account and invest the money in interest-bearing accounts? That is a natural question for a citizen to ask.

And, of course, it is crime to intentionally write a check for which there are insufficient funds.

Will citizens trust the leadership of an institution that has harbored such an extra-legal bank to write major new bank reform legislation, legislation critical both to American families, and to national competitiveness?

The answer is, they will not.

They will not so long as Members of the House continue to refuse to accept responsibility for their own actions.

Sending these matters to the House Committee on Official Standards—the Ethics Committee—is seen by most citizens for what it is, an attempt at a coverup.

On October 8, I wrote the chairman of the Ethics Committee and urged that full disclosure begin with the members of his committee. At least four are reported to have refused to disclose whether they had overdrafts at the bank. A copy of my letter follows.

When the committee met, the chairman recused himself. A subcommittee was formed, made up, the chairman said, of "squeaky clean" Members.

But the squeaky clean subcommittee reports to less than forthright members of the full committee. That committee meets unannounced and in secret. It still looks like an attempted coverup, a sham.

Unfortunately, Members did not have an opportunity to adequately study the resolution to close the bank and refer the matter to the Ethics Committee. It was rushed to the House floor by the leadership.

Upon close reading, it says an inquiry should be considered, but is not required. No outside audit is provided for, and the bank records are not ordered impounded. Even the scope of the review is limited to the two most recent GAO audit periods.

That is not good enough for the American people. Only full disclosure of the facts will suffice.

Otherwise, how will they be able to understand and trust the outcome of House-passed banking reform legislation?

Members of the U.S. House of Representatives are sworn to uphold the laws of the land

and the most representative institution of our Government, the House, where " \* \* the people govern."

The present situation is a clear and direct challenge to our Nation's ability to govern itself by law. The economic and political costs of failing to rise to this challenge are unacceptable.

It is inconceivable to me that we are at a point where the American people and a majority of their elected Representatives in the House will not rise to the occasion.

We have no choice.

Full disclosure is required.

Full disclosure of overdrafts, names, number of overdrafts, and amounts.

Full disclosure of the operations of the House bank.

And after full disclosure, appropriate action.

Once done, Americans will again be able to recognize their House, the place where " \* \* the people govern."

They will be able to trust that their elected Representatives are acting in their best interests.

They will have confidence that the Nation's banking institutions will have a reformed legal structure within which to serve the financial needs of American families and the Nation.

All this is possible but only if a high ethical standard is upheld and full disclosure made.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

October 8, 1991.

Hon. LOUIS STOKES,

Chairman, Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, HT2 Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: You are respectfully urged to initiate a full and independently verified disclosure of any overdrafts they may have been incurred in the Office of the Sergeant at Arms by any member of the Committee on Official Standards.

The credibility of your committee's House-mandated inquiry into possible abuses at the so-called House bank depends on it.

Published media surveys have disclosed that at least four Committee members have declined to disclose whether they had overdrafts. Of those who said that they had no overdrafts, it is unclear how many were provided verification by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms.

Such independently verified full disclosure is essential.

Committee members may be among the reported 134 House members who had overdrafts of \$1,000 or more in a given month. So the possibility exists that a Committee member who has had an overdraft of \$1,000 or more may be recommending action on another member who had an overdraft of \$1,000 or more.

My constituents and all Americans have a right to know if that is the situation.

Last week, according to The Washington Post, the Speaker stated that "... bank secrecy laws ... would be respected." But citizens' right to full disclosure of House Bank activities is not superseded by the bank secrecy laws.

Since the Speaker and others have invoked bank secrecy laws as a basis for non-disclosure, I am compelled to point out that it is my understanding that neither federal banking laws nor any so-called bank secrecy laws apply to the activities of the Office of the Sergeant at Arms or the members who maintained accounts there.

Members with accounts in chartered banks regulated by federal or state government

may appropriately claim a right to personal privacy under the banking laws.

But the Office of the Sergeant at Arms is an institution of the House. It is not a chartered bank. Beneficiaries of its services do not have a claim to privacy under federal banking laws.

Rather, as an institution of the House, its activities and practices must remain open to public inspection.

Where individual member's conduct may draw into question the integrity of the U.S. House of Representatives, the requirement to preserve the integrity of the House as the place where "... the people govern" must take precedence over claims of "privacy."

By honoring the House first, we begin the work of putting the House back in order.

Sworn to uphold the institutions of representative government, it is unseemly in the eyes of citizens for members to claim rights of personal privacy when what they really are attempting to assert is a personal prerogative.

Full disclosure of individual member's abuses is the only appropriate and expedient way to resolve the disgrace and disrepute that the House has been put in.

Such full disclosure ought to begin with the members of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

Once done, I urge the Committee to expeditiously provide full disclosure for all members of the House.

The truth will be embarrassing to some, painful to others. But these individual consequences will be nothing compared to the havoc that the continued silence is wrecking on the House.

Representative government begins with accountability.

We have an opportunity now to be accountable.

Sincerely,

LAMAR SMITH,  
Member of Congress.

#### SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, October 17, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

#### MEETINGS SCHEDULED

##### OCTOBER 18

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on the nominations of Allen B. Clark, Jr., of Texas, to be Di-

rector of the National Cemetery System, James A. Endicott, Jr., of Texas, to be General Counsel, Sylvia Chavez Long, of New Mexico, to be Assistant Secretary for Congressional Affairs, and Jo Ann K. Webb, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary for Policy and Planning, all of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

SR-418

Select on Intelligence

Business meeting, to consider the nomination of Robert M. Gates, of Virginia, to be Director of Central Intelligence.

SH-216

10:00 a.m.

Finance

Medicare and Long-Term Care Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine medical malpractice liability issues.

SD-215

Foreign Relations

Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee

To resume hearings to examine allegations of drug trafficking and money laundering activities in the United States by the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI), focusing on narcotics and foreign policy implications.

SD-419

##### OCTOBER 22

9:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the viability of the United States grain inspection system.

SR-332

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1315, to transfer administrative consideration of applications for Federal recognition of an Indian tribe to an independent commission.

SR-485

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1696, to designate certain national forest lands in the State of Montana as wilderness, and to release other national forest lands in the State of Montana for multiple use management.

SD-366

1:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee

To resume hearings to examine allegations of drug trafficking and money laundering activities in the United States by the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI), focusing on narcotics and foreign policy implications.

SH-216

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Water and Power Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1825, to authorize the sale of Bureau of Reclamation loans to the Redwood Valley County Water District, California, and titles X, XI, XXIV, XXVII, XXIX, and XXX of H.R. 429, Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act.

SD-366



October 16, 1991

2:30 p.m.  
Finance  
Taxation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1787, to encourage the sale of real property held by the Resolution Trust Corporation by allowing a credit against income tax to purchasers of such property.

SD-215

OCTOBER 23

9:00 a.m.  
Foreign Relations  
Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee  
To continue hearings to examine allegations of drug trafficking and money laundering activities in the United States by the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI), focusing on narcotics and foreign policy implications.

SH-216

Veterans' Affairs  
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the Report of the Commission on the Future Structure of Veterans Health Care.

334 Cannon Building

9:30 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
To resume hearings to examine the employment and promotion opportunities in the Federal Government for women and minorities.

SD-342

2:00 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Water and Power Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on miscellaneous energy and water development bills, including S. 1618, S. 724, S. 1370, S. 1806, S. 1812, and titles XII, XXI, XXII, XXVI, and XXVIII of H.R. 429.

SD-366

OCTOBER 24

8:45 a.m.  
Office of Technology Assessment Board meeting, to consider pending business.  
EF-100, Capitol

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

9:00 a.m.  
Foreign Relations  
Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee  
To continue hearings to examine allegations of drug trafficking and money laundering activities in the United States by the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI), focusing on narcotics and foreign policy implications.

SH-216

10:00 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Merchant Marine Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to review Federal ship-chartering practices.

SR-253

2:00 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Water and Power Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 144, to authorize funds to protect the natural and cultural resources of the Grand Canyon and Glen Canyon, and to continue hearings on H.R. 429, to authorize funds for the construction of the Buffalo Bill Dam and Reservoir, Shoshone Project, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, Wyoming, focusing on titles XVI, XV, XVIII, and XXV.

SD-366

OCTOBER 25

10:00 a.m.  
Foreign Relations  
Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee  
To continue hearings to examine allegations of drug trafficking and money laundering activities in the United States by the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI), focusing on narcotics and foreign policy implications.

SH-216

OCTOBER 29

9:30 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
To hold hearings on S. 1622, to revise the Occupational Safety and Health Act of

26663

1970 to improve the provisions of such Act with respect to the health and safety of employees.

SD-430

Select on Indian Affairs  
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on the Interior on H.R. 1476, to provide for the divestiture of certain properties of the San Carlos Indian Irrigation Project in the State of Arizona.

SR-485

2:30 p.m.  
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on reducing foreign material limits in official soybean standards.

SR-332

OCTOBER 30

10:00 a.m.  
Environment and Public Works  
To hold hearings on the nominations of E. Gail de Planque, of New Jersey, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and Herbert Holmes Tate, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for Enforcement and Compliance Monitoring.

SD-406

POSTPONEMENTS

OCTOBER 17

9:30 a.m.  
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SR-332

Energy and Natural Resources  
Energy Regulation and Conservation Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on implementation of the Department of Energy's joint venture program for renewable energy.

SD-366